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WHOLE NO. 258.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

SAMPSON WAS VINDICTIVE.

Wanted to Shoot Two Captains of
Spanish Navy.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Admiral Sampson
yesterday positively denied the state-
ment made by Captain Concas, of the
Spanish navy, that the Cristobal Colon
could have been saved if the American
admiral had closed her sea valves.

Admiral Sampson says:
"The Cristobal Colon surrendered,
ran ashore and broke her sea valves.
Her captain, a. t. e. came aboard the
New York and assured me that the
Cristobal Colon was in good order. He
took his meals with me on board the
New York and more than once assured
me that his ship was in good order.
The Colon floated off without any as-
sistance, and Captain Chadwick pushed
her back on shore, where she now lies.
At low tide she is about ten feet dry.
As I said before, the captain said he
had not injured her. This statement
was at once disproved. The valves had
been broken and could not be closed.
I accused the captain of having broken
the valves. He declared that if it
was done the engineer did it and
that it was done without his knowl-
edge or consent.

The fact that the ship had been
sunk after she had surrendered made
me recommend that the commanding
officer be retained on board or that he
be shot as having destroyed public
property which, after his surrender,
belonged to the captor. I made the
same recommendation in regard to the
captain of the Sandoval, who sank his
ship after the surrender at Santiago
and several days after he had received
a letter from me warning him that he
was no longer at liberty to do injury
to the vessel."

While he slept, Ah Kul, a Chinese
fish-seller, was robbed Sunday night of
\$125. He has a stall at the Fishmar-
ket and made his bed under it. When
he awoke Monday morning, he found
his belt cut and his store of gold which
he had in it, gone. He suspects a Chi-
nese.

LADYSMITH NOT SAVED

Buller is Making Slow
Progress.

THE OUTLOOK FOR ROBERTS

Picturesque Account of Cronje's Sur-
render--The Boer General Tries
Afterwards to Escape.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—
The newspapers here outdo the
rest of the Continental press in
bawling General Cronje's de-
feat and in virulently abusing
Great Britain. They declare
that the Transvaal has fully
demonstrated its rights to com-
plete political independence
with an outlet to the sea. They
suggest that the best help for
the Boers would be to create a
diversion against Great Britain
elsewhere, and maintain that it
is the duty of Europe to inter-
vene and "end the most infa-
mous of all the wars England
has ever waged for predatory
purposes."

LONDON, Feb. 28, 2:40 p. m.—General
Buller's account of the tremendous
resistance he is encountering in his
efforts to reach Ladysmith has brought
public interest with a sharp turn from
complacent contemplation of Lord
Roberts' victory to a realization of the
serious conditions still existing in Na-
tal. Though General Buller's lengthy
dispatch is construed as a victory
bravely won, the commander of the
forces in Natal has so often reported
similar victories without achieving his
main objective that the public has
learned to contain its jubilation until
Ladysmith is actually relieved, while
the long list of casualties always fol-
lowing any apparent gain by General
Buller is awaited with dread and anxi-
ety which temporarily rob his partial
success of its acclaim.

However, it is the generally accepted
belief that General Buller is deter-
mined to reach General White this
time, and though the stages are disap-
pointingly slow, the nation consider-
ably waits news of the relief of those
3,000 besieged troops.

General Buller's report shows there
is urgent need of Lord Roberts exert-
ing every effort to still further draw
off the Boers from Natal to the Free
State. That he will do so, and is
quite likely doing so by marching on
Mafeking, is regarded as almost
certain by the military critics here.
With the additional 600 Boers reported
prisoners at Kimberley, it seems that
the number of men captured by Lord
Roberts nearly reaches 5,000.

The afternoon papers comment on
the hero of Kaudahar's achievement,
saying special stress on the gallantry
of the Canadians, who according to a
Paardeberg special, were actually
fighting hand-to-hand in the Boer
trenches when General Cronje sur-
rendered, though this scarcely agrees
with Lord Roberts' dispatch.

The Queen has telegraphed General
Buller as follows: "I have heard with
the deepest concern the heavy losses
sustained by my brave Irish soldiers,
and I desire to express my sympathy
and admiration of the splendid fighting
qualities they have exhibited through-
out these trying operations."

Lord Roberts has forwarded an addi-
tional list of the British casualties dur-
ing the three days' fight at Paardeberg,
showing twelve killed, eighty-two
wounded and four missing and includ-
ing seven officers and four Canadian
privates wounded.

Following is General Buller's latest
dispatch, referred to above, and sent to
the War Office:
"HEADQUARTERS AND LANDWA-
TER, Feb. 28, 5 a. m.—Finding that
the passage of Langewatches Spruit
was commanded by entrenched, I
reconnoitered for another passage of
the Tugela. One was found for me be-
low the cataract by Colonel Sandbach,
Royal Engineers, on February 25. We
commenced making an approach there-
to, and on February 26, finding that I
could make the passage practicable, I
crossed the guns and baggage back to
the south side of the Tugela, took up
the pontoon bridge on Monday night
and re-aid it at the new site, which is
just below the present marked cataract.
During all this time the troops had
been scattered, crouching under has-
tily constructed small stone shelters
and exposed to a galling shell and
rifle fire, and throughout they main-
tained the most excellent spirits.
Tuesday General Burton, with two
battalions of the Sixth Brigade and
the Dublin Fusiliers, crept about a
mile and a half down the banks of the
river and ascending an almost perpen-
dicular cliff of about 500 feet, assaulted
and carried the top of Pieter's Hill.
This hill, to a certain extent, turned
the enemy's left, and the Fourth Bri-

gade, under General Norcott, and the
Eleventh Brigade, Colonel Kitchener,
commanding the whole under com-
mand of General Warren, assailed the
enemy's position, which was magnifi-
cently carried by the South Lancashire
Regiment about sunset. We took about
sixty prisoners and scattered the en-
emy in all directions. There seems to
be still a considerable body of them
left on and under Balwano Mountain.
Our losses, I hope, are not large. They
are certainly much less than they
would have been were it not for the
admirable manner in which the artil-
lery was served, especially the guns
manned by the Royal Naval force and
the Natal naval volunteers."

A dispatch from Arundel says that
the British troops have again occupied
Rensberg.

The War Office has received the fol-
lowing dispatch from Lord Roberts:
"PAARDEBERG, Feb. 28.—Cronje
with his family left here yesterday in
charge of Major General Pretorius
and under the escort of the City Im-
perial Volunteers and Mounted In-
fantry."

"Later in the day the remaining
prisoners went in charge of the Earl
of Erroll, and escorted by the Glouces-
ters and a hundred Imperial Volun-
teers. The women and children are
being sent to their homes. I under-
stand that great dissatisfaction was
felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to
accept my offer of safe conduct to the
women and children and medical care
for the wounded, 170 of whom are now
in our hospital. Many of them are in
a terrible plight for want of care at
an earlier stage."

"I inspected the Boers' laager yester-
day and was much struck by the in-
genuity and energy with which the
position was made almost impreg-
nable."

Details of Cronje's Surrender.

PAARDEBERG, Tuesday, Feb. 27.
(Majuba Day), 3 a. m.—The British
camp was awakened by the continued
rattle of rifle fire at daybreak, and
the news arrived that the Canadians,
while building a trench quite close to
the enemy, were fusilled at a range
of fifty yards. The Canadians gallan-
tly worked forward and occupied the
edge of the trenches along the river,
causing the Boers to retreat. This
movement was followed by a cessation
of fire, except an occasional solitary
shot.

Suddenly a regiment stationed on
the crest of a hill perceived a white
flag and burst into cheers, thus first
announcing the surrender of General
Cronje.

Shortly afterward a note reached
Lord Roberts bringing tidings of the
Boers' unconditional surrender. Gen-
eral Pretorius was sent to accept the
surrender. At about 7 o'clock a small
group of men appeared in the distance
crossing the plain towards headquar-
ters. The latter being apprised of
General Cronje's approach, Lord Rob-
erts went to the front in the modest
cart in which he sleeps and ordered a
guard of Seaforth's to line up. A group
of horsemen then approached. On
General Pretorius's right rode an eld-
erly man clad in a rough, short over-
coat, wide-brimmed hat, ordinary
waxed trousers and brown shoes. It
was the redoubtable Cronje. His face
was burned almost black and his curly
beard was tinged with gray.

Lord Roberts walked to and fro in
front of the cart until the Boer genera-
l arrived, when the British commander
advanced gravely and kindly saluted
the Boer commander. Cronje's face
was absolutely impassive, exhibiting
no sign of his inner feelings.

Lord Roberts was surrounded by his
staff, when General Pretorius, ad-
dressing the field marshal, said:

"Commandant Cronje, sir."

The commandant touched his hat in
salute and Lord Roberts saluted in re-
turn. The whole group then dismount-
ed and Lord Roberts stepped forward
and shook hands with the Boer com-
mander.

He then motioned General Cronje to
a seat in a chair which had been
brought for his accommodation, and
the two officers conversed through an
interpreter.

"You made a gallant defense, sir,"
was the first salutation of Lord Rob-
erts to the vanquished Boer leader.

General Cronje afterward breakfast-
ed with the British officers.

Enslavement Slaughter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—But for the
surrender of General Cronje, which
overshadowed the news from Natal,
England would be shuddering over the
British reverses at Railway Hill,
where the Enniskillens were caught in
a Boer trap and slaughtered. The Lon-
don Mail's correspondent, under date
of Pieters, February 24, describes the
engagement:

"Last night the Enniskillens Fusil-
eers, mixed with some of the Dublin
Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers,
attempted to carry Railway Hill from
Pieters. They were under a continu-
ous fire, through which they passed up
the heavy broken ground to the first
Boer trench. Half way up the hill the
Boers retreated to the crest, and then
came back on either flank of the Irish
troops, enfilading the captured trench
with a savage cross, as well as a di-
rect fire."

"All night and until 9 o'clock in the
morning our men held the position un-
der a ceaseless fire and at terrible cost.
At roll-call only five officers and 100
men answered to their names. Colonel
Thackeray and Major Sanders of the
Enniskillens, Colonel Stittell of the
Dublin Fusiliers, Captain Maitland of
the Second Gordon's and Colonel Thor-
old of the Welsh Fusiliers were killed.
Two hundred and fifty-two of the rank
and file were killed or wounded."

"General Lytton's brigade relieved
them at 10 o'clock this morning,
when the Boer artillery pounded the

(Continued on Page 2.)

EPIDEMIC OF CRIME

Honolulu's Red Record
Of a Day.

TOYO JACKSON MURDERED

Isaac Cockett Also a Victim of Wil-
liam Ester's Knife--Three Na-
tives Fearfully Stabbed.

(From Monday's Daily.)
Honolulu made a red record in the
twenty-four hours from Saturday to
Sunday.

An epidemic of crime wrote for the
usually peaceable city a fearful entry



WILLIAM ESTER.
The Slayer of Jackson.

On its page of police history. One
man was murdered, four others se-
riously stabbed, another attempt made
at stabbing and the burglary of a busi-
ness house was only averted by the
vigilance of a watchman.

Toyo Jackson, a well-known citizen,
was killed by a negro teamster, Wil-
liam Ester, who also almost murdered
Isaac Cockett, a jeweler. Liquor played
a strong part in the tragedy.

Charles Downing, a white man,
stabbed three natives in a shocking
manner at a luau at Puunui, at which
he was an intruder. Swipes was no
small factor in the brawl. The names
of the natives were George Pool, Elea-
kala and Kanae.

Walter King, a resident of Kakaako,
narrowly escaped the vengeance of a
native mob, which pursued him. He
is said to have drawn a knife on a na-
tive who tried to stop his wife's de-
struction of furniture of which he was
in charge.

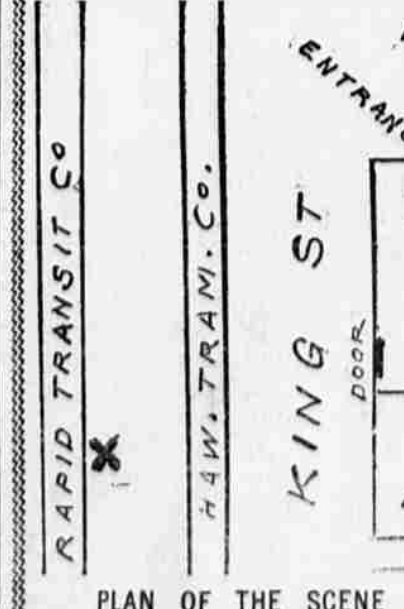
Two burglars tried to force a way
into the Manufacturers' Shoe Company
on Fort street at 3 o'clock Sunday
morning. Captain Bowers of the Mer-
chants' Patrol, with an assistant, shot
at them and scared them from their
search for booty.

TOYO JACKSON KILLED.

Isaac Cockett Seriously Wounded by
William Ester.

The death of Toyo Jackson and the
serious wounding of Isaac Cockett

(Continued on Page 6.)



seem to have been the result of a pet-
ty quarrel over a demand for the loan
of a dollar by the negro, Ester. The
details of the tragedy are sensational
in the extreme, by a curious coinci-
dence, the murdered man's wife passed
the spot where he fell just as the mar-
derer's knife pierced his heart. Opin-
ions differ as to the provocation Ester
had for committing the fearful deed,
but it is agreed that Jackson struck
and knocked him down before he re-
taliated.

The crime was committed just out-
side the Pacific saloon, on King street.
Liquor entered into it. Ester, who
was only slightly acquainted with
Jackson, if at all, approached him while
he was standing, at about 6 o'clock
Saturday evening, just outside the sa-
loon, and requested the loan of a dol-
lar. Ester took Jackson's reply to be
assent and went to the bartender to
get the money, on Jackson's security.

Cockett told Jackson he was foolish
to loan money to a stranger, and he
and Jackson went into the saloon to
tell the bartender not to give over the
dollar. Hot words ensued and the two
men chased the negro into the street.
Jackson struck him to the ground at
least once, perhaps twice. In the mee-
tle the negro whipped out a knife and
plunged it into Jackson's heart. Cock-
ett made at him and he in turn was
stabbed on the left side below the nip-
ple. A policeman saw the stabbing
and caught Ester almost as he drew
the knife from Cockett's body.

Ester was taken to the police sta-
tion, a crowd following and threaten-
ing to lynch him. Cockett, though ter-
ribly wounded, picked up the knife
which had fallen from the negro's
hand and rushed after his assailant.
Had he caught him before he reached
the station he might have saved him
from trial by the authorities. But en-
feebled by his wound he failed, and
the knife was taken from him as he
reeled into the station.

Jackson and he were hurried to the
hospital, the former dying as he was
removed from the wagon into the hos-
pital yard. Cockett, whose nerve was
superb, supported his dying friend's
head during the ride, and only when
too weak to sit up longer would he al-
low the attendants to put him to bed.
He is still in ignorance of Jackson's
death, and, for fear that the shock
might retard his recovery, he is being
kept in ignorance of that fact.

The negro was shortly afterward taken
to the hospital by Deputy Marshal
Chillingworth. There he was con-
fronted with Cockett, who identified
him as the slayer of Jackson and his
own assailant. Ester, when he saw
Cockett, said under his breath, "I did
it in self-defense." He showed no re-
morse at the murder of Jackson, but
was fairly calm and rather disposed to
make light of his crime. He was
slightly under the influence of liquor.

Outside the police station when he
was returned the crowd lingered, mut-
tering threats against him, and loth
to go away from the building in which
he was incarcerated. Chillingworth
marked the temper of the throng and
at 8 o'clock, fearing threats might turn
to action, had Ester removed to the
prison for safekeeping.

The Slayer's Statement.

William Ester, the negro, made the
following statement to the police after
he had been some time in prison and
had had opportunity to meditate over
the possible outcome of his deed:

I came here about six months ago
on the transport Columbia with the
42nd United States Infantry. I was in
the commissary department. Since
being here I have worked nearly every
day. I am at present employed as a
driver by the Union Express Company.
Saturday night I was standing in the
Pacific saloon talking to one of the
quintette boys. I was telling him I
would compose a song for him. He
wrote his name on a piece of paper and
somebody said it was not his right
name. I said it was. I was then struck
by somebody and knocked down. I
tried to get up and was struck from be-
hind. Every time I tried to get up I
was knocked down again. This treat-
ment made me very wild. I don't re-
member pulling a knife. I had only
taken a couple of glasses of beer and
was not drunk. I am a teamster and
have always carried a knife. My knife
is an ordinary pocket knife having
three blades, the largest about three
inches long. After I was knocked down
the first time I don't remember any-
thing until I got to the Police Station."

In answer to a question by Marsh-
Brown as to whether he had any
friends he wished to consult with or if
he desired the services of a lawyer.

(Continued on Page 6.)

NO CASES YESTERDAY

Prophylactic Serum for
Travelers.

MEDICOS SET EXAMPLE

Dr. McGrew Thinks Levy Has Not the
Plague--Iwilei Premises Con-
demned to be Burned.

The Board of Health has de-
cided that any person submit-
ting to an injection of propa-
yactic serum may leave Hono-
lulu for any place after remain-
ing here seven days. No quar-
antine is necessary, and after in-
oculation the individual is free
to move about at his own
pleasure. Dr. Wood and Dr.
Day have set the example by
taking the serum last night.

No cases of plague were reported
yesterday, nor were there any suspi-
cious cases.

It was officially given out that Ah
Jan, from Iwilei, now in the pest-
house, is a plague patient. This was
announced as a case of plague in yester-
day's Advertiser.

Ah Jan at 2 o'clock this morning is
delirious and in a very critical condi-
tion. His temperature ranges from
103 to 104 and his pulse is 130.

H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel
clerk, is better. His temperature
ranges from 99.5 to 100.5; his pulse
is 102 to 104.

Noah Hiram, from South street, is
much better this morning.

Board of Health Meeting.

Every member of the Board of Health
was present at the regular meeting
yesterday afternoon. After the reading
of the minutes of Saturday's delibera-
tions, Dr. Wood announced that the
Ah Jan case from Iwilei was one of
plague, and went into the details, all
of which was reported in full in yes-
terday's Advertiser. "I visited the in-
fected premises at Iwilei this morn-
ing," said Dr. Wood, "and also the
other Chinese stables right across the
road from the place from which Ah Jan
was taken. The place opposite is in
every way just as suspicious as the
premises where Ah Jan lived. The
sanitary condition is much worse, in
fact, and I think that no distinction
should be made between the two places
whatever, in our method of dealing
with them."

"This locality is a bad one, most of
the buildings are old and constructed
right on the ground. The soil is un-
savory to say the least and the whole
place needs a thorough inspection and
some remedial action. So far I have
not had time to trace the source of in-
fection in this last case and don't know
how successful an attempt in that line
would prove."

Ah Jan had apparently been sick
about three days when he was re-
moved from his home near the Oahu prison.
His was a walking case of plague, their
thing at least is very evident in my
mind, and that is Ah Jan had been
sick on the premises from which he
was removed a sufficient length of time
for him to have infected those prem-
ises, if he did not get his infection
from the locality in the beginning. Ah
Jan is not dead yet; he has been in-
oculated with the serum and is now
about the same as he was when taken
to the pest house on Saturday. The
Board had better go over to Iwilei at
the end of the meeting, inspect the
ground and decide what is to be done
with the buildings."

Dr. Wood here read a communication
from Sheriff Conely of Kauai relative
to the payment of \$24 for the services
of four quarantine guards for twenty-
eight days at \$2 per day. The Board
decided to pay the amount. It was
also resolved to pay similar bills for
Lahaina and Hana.

An application from the Hawaiian
Carriage Mfg. Co. for permission to
build on a lot fronting on Queen street,
immediately on the rear of the Judi-
ciary building, submitted several days
ago and laid on the table for future
consideration, was brought up again
yesterday for action one way or the
other. The conclusion reached was
that in view of the fact that the place
had never been condemned as being
infected by plague, the request to erect
a carriage factory there, be allowed.
It will be remembered that here it was
where the building formerly inhabited
by a German who died in November
under suspicious circumstances, was
located and afterwards burned at the
request of the owners as a precaution-
ary measure, since it was thought that
possibly the German might have suc-
cumbed to the plague.

A visitor at the Board meeting here
handed F. M. Hatch a note inquiring
whether Dr. Miner would receive \$100
reward for reporting the Ah Jan plague
case on Saturday. The answer was that
physicians were not included in the

(Continued on Page 8.)

LADYSMITH NOT SAVED

(Continued from Page 1.)

troops holding the center kopje with-out pause, but with little effect.

Views of the Experts.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The war experts of the Morning Leader writes:

"Four thousand Boers and five 13-pounder guns.

"On one side three and a half divisions and an enormous increasing force with a mass of heavy artillery. Yet the Boers have kept up their contest for more than a week after General Kelly-Kenny caught them and after General French headed them off their line of retreat.

"Many of Cronje's men have got away and they have saved all their artillery. Whether they have done so or not yet appears. Those heavy guns which used to make Mafeking grind his teeth in impotence, have disappeared. Where are they now?

"Why, of course, on the way to Bloemfontein.

"The fact that one-third of the prisoners are Free Staters does not induce confidence that General French will be able to spare many of his mounted troops for the relief of Mafeking.

"It would not be surprising if word had already gone ordering Commandant Snyman to concentrate back to Pretoria, or rather in Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom districts. For Colonel Baden-Powell and Pinner, when they join forces, can threaten the Rand and the capital from the rear.

"I take it for granted that General French and the greater part of his cavalry are on their way to Bloemfontein. I cannot imagine anything so suicidal as that the Boers would mass at the capital of the Free State.

"Ladysmith has not yet been relieved, and the very latest news last night is far from meeting what we would wish.

"Are the Boers presumably retiring or being reinforced?

"Are they actually to outflank us?

"The very brevity of the news compels us to believe its truth and makes us very uneasy.

"It is likely enough that, if the enemy has got away his big guns, he has also sent back to the next front the men who were engaged in removing the guns.

"If General Joubert, too, can deliver what an American general might call 'a mule's kick,' Joubert will not only get away easily, but will give us some trouble before he clears the passes."

The military expert of the Morning Post says:

"The surrender of Cronje is the first complete victory the British have won in this campaign.

"We do not yet know the size of the force that has been destroyed.

"Lord Roberts' announcement he has 4,000 prisoners and has taken six guns. After the battle of Magersfontein Cronje's force was estimated at not less than 12,000 men. So at least half his force and most of his guns—including the larger ones—disappeared before his retreat."

Cronje's Brave Fight.

PAARDEBERG, Monday, Feb. 26 (Delayed in transmission).—On this, the eighth day of General Cronje's resistance, General Smith-Dorrien has worked up the river bed to within 200 yards of the Boer laager, squeezing the enemy into a more and more confined space.

The stay of the British here has not been in any way due to General Cronje, but in order to get supplies and rest the troops, which had become absolutely necessary. Now there are daily arrivals of large convoys, allowing full rations to the men, which had at best been intermittent during the last three days. A heavy rain has caused great discomfort to the British, but greater to the Boers and cold winds have killed many sick animals. Last night the river rose and brought down a great number of dead Boer horses.

When the history of Roberts' movement is written it will be found that the marching power and magnificent endurance of the British soldier is as great as ever. The march itself as seen on the map would be nothing very marvelous, but it must be remembered that the whole original plan of march was changed when General Cronje made his magnificent night trek on the 15th. The whole army swung to the left in hot pursuit. Some of the regiments marched twenty-seven miles in twenty-four hours, outstripping the transport supplies and living for days on almost quarter rations. Yet the fatigue and incessant hardship were borne with wonderful cheerfulness. There has been a drenching rain for the last three days, the men lying fully exposed to the rain and the subsequent cold winds, all of which proved the admirable pluck and endurance of the men.

Every day, owing to the enormous extent of the British lines, news is brought of some little action which had passed unnoticed in the excitement of General Cronje's investment. Last Monday night a brilliant piece of work was performed by the Gloucesters. During the afternoon they approached a kopje containing a body of Boers. They waited till nightfall, when 120 men charged the kopje with the bayonet and drove the enemy with loss, bayoneting several of them. The positions taken, however, were evacuated during the night.

Last night the rattle of musketry showed that the Boers had discovered our nightly rush forward in the river bed, which they have been unable to stop.

Yesterday they were shelled intermittently.

The Boers possess two Vickers-Maxim guns, two 15-pounders, and are supposed to possess a big gun, all of which appear to be sedulously hidden.

The war balloon is doing good work. CAPE TOWN, Feb. 26.—There are now 600 prisoners at Modder River, most of whom surrendered Friday and Saturday. They are kept under guard between wire fences.

Were Cannon Buried?

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The military critic of the Times suggests that General Cronje probably buried some of his big guns. With regard to the large number of prisoners, the disposing of

whom presents some difficulty, this writer suggests that they be sent to St. Helena, adding:

"General Cronje, according to a general precedent, might be accompanied with the three regiments he desired at Longwood."

Talk of Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telegraphing Monday, says:

"There is talk of peace in the air. The English organ of the Afrikaner-land proposes the formation of a Conciliation Committee, the object being, of course, to save Boer independence."

"While Lord Roberts was holding Cronje at Paardeberg, it is understood that General French was moving toward Bloemfontein.

Miles Annals Cronje.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The World publishes the following statement by General Miles:

"Cronje's surrender was expected, and it was all that could be expected when a force of 30,000 held out for over a week against a force of 50,000 (trained troops).

"You will observe that the first reports said General Cronje had a force of 30,000 opposed to the British. But only 30,000 surrendered. What became of the other 60,000? The importance of the surrender under such circumstances only illustrates the fighting valor of this handful of Boer patriots. The effect of Cronje's surrender will be to strengthen rather than to weaken the Boer patriots' cause in this war.

"We cannot help but admire those Boers, no matter where our sympathies may be. In my position it would not be diplomatic for me to say too much, but, whoever is in the right, we must admire the 30,000 patriots who stood off for ten days 50,000 of the British army."

Cronje Tries to Escape.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, says:

General Cronje last night attempted to escape with a party of Boers, but he was driven back.

Curzon Toasts Roberts.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.—Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, at a dinner given this evening at Government House, said:

"I propose, on this great occasion, to break the ordinary rule. I ask you to drink the health of that brave soldier and former Indian commander-in-chief, who, on the anniversary of Mafeking, has wiped out that stain and gained a notable—yes, a glorious, victory."

A British Move.

STERKS PRUIT, Feb. 28.—Boer reports say that the British, under General Brabant, have occupied James-town, Cape Colony.

Schriner's Views.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Cronwright Schriner, husband of the present situation and future settlement in South Africa, said:

"It would be a great point if we could get the man in the street to realize what the handing over of the Rand to Rhodes and his clique would mean. Their object has been from the first to reproduce in Johannesburg the conditions that prevail in Kimberley.

"The amalgamation of the diamond mines under the De Beers Company resulted in a decrease of the white population. The natives were shut up in compounds which they might not leave night or day. Within the compounds the truck system was established and money accordingly was withdrawn from circulation. It soon came about that no one was left in Kimberley but those who recognized the dominance of the company socially, politically and commercially.

"The Boer Government resolutely sets its face against the compound system. There were about 80,000 natives employed in the mines at three guineas a month apiece. If that sum were withdrawn from circulation in Kimberley it would be put into the pockets of the mine owners. Monopoly would be an accomplished fact.

"At present it is possible for independent tradesmen and storekeepers to make a living in Johannesburg. With the compound system once introduced the town would belong to the financiers.

"The only solution which will conserve English interests permanently in South Africa is to leave the republics independent so far as their internal affairs are concerned. Short of this I am convinced that England eventually will lose Africa, for if it destroys the republics now and attempts to hold them down while the capitalists ring the jumps on them, she will rouse such a feeling of indignation throughout Africa as will place all the Dutch and many others who are purely British in permanent hostility, which means that England will be unable to govern the country.

"Such a serious state of affairs will not result if the internal independence of the republics is left intact with, say, five years' retrospective franchise embodied in a convention, which, I believe, the Transvaal would agree to, as an earnest of good faith.

"Do this and then leave Africa alone internally and let the people of the country settle the country's business. In that way lies, in my firm opinion, the only hope of peace in Africa and the permanent adhesion of Africa to the empire. You can't hold Africa down with a bayonet at her throat. That inevitably will alienate your own blood out there."

Is Pretoria Impregnable?

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Montagu White of Pretoria, former Consul General of the South African Republic at London, in reply to a query said the surrender of General Cronje marked the close of the offensive operations of the war. The enormous overwhelming British force has compelled the abandonment of offensive tactics and the beginning of defensive tactics.

"How long will the Boers be able to defend their country?"

"That is impossible to say. I am not a military man. I am informed, however, by men who are competent strategists that Pretoria is impregnable.

The regularity of the war between England and the South African Republic will be less dramatic and will be of long duration.

Roberts Criticized.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the World from Washington says:

"Continental diplomats accept the defeat of General Cronje in grim silence. None will consent to be quoted for any expression, except that the war was what might have been expected. One of the attaches, who has himself served as a soldier, said:

"There is one aspect of the capitulation of General Cronje which is humiliating to every soldier. There is a brotherhood of chivalry which binds all professional soldiers. Violation of the delicate amenities which govern the conduct of members of our profession is a reflection upon the order of chivalry as much today as it was when knighthood was in flower.

"General Cronje made a gallant defense. At the cost of the utmost sacrifice and pain he stopped the victorious Lord Roberts and held his ground until his hard-pressed countrymen could form for a final defense.

"The fact that Lord Roberts and his lieutenant, Lord Kitchener, compelled the valiant Cronje to the bitter humiliation of presenting himself at the tent of his conquerors as a suppliant for the miserable boon of unconditional surrender is a requital of bravery not consistent with chivalrous conduct. Soldiers throughout the world will be amazed. There was no possible excuse. The fact that the British commanders might have apprehended treachery is the flimsiest pretext. The British were strong enough to have executed the federal army were any violation of war committed.

"Cronje has been a brave foe. He made no discrimination between the wounded British and his own people; all were treated alike, as was shown when the hospital at Jacobabad was captured two weeks ago. The bitter humiliation put upon him is a stain upon Christian knighthood. It is without parallel.

"Contrast the conduct of Lord Roberts and Kitchener with that of the victorious Schley and Shafter. The utmost courtesy was shown to their overthrown foes. Philip's 'Don't cheer men; they are dying,' will stand in contrast to the conduct of the generals who compelled a gallant foe, who had battled against tremendous odds, to come as a humble suppliant even to the very doors of their tents to beg for his brave soldiers that they might ignominiously surrender."

"This ruthless, overbearing conduct will have an effect upon civilization. Those who claim to admire fair play should exhibit some of the elements of the chivalry which is the real basis of gentlemanly conduct.

"Soldiers will remember this treatment, and it is possible that on another day it may be returned with interest."

Cape Parliament Prorogued.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.—The Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, has further prorogued the Cape Parliament to April 6. He has also issued a proclamation announcing that the military authorities are authorized to impress wagons, oxen, provisions and other necessities in Rhodesia, the articles thus taken to be paid for at a fair price. This is taken to mean that Colonel Plummer's column advancing to the relief of Mafeking will be enabled to seize supplies.

Good Wishes for Cronje.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts today passed around among his Democratic colleagues the following cable to General Cronje, the defeated Boer general. Up to today about thirty of them had signed it:

"General Cronje, Cape Town, Africa: Members of the United States House of Representatives congratulate you and your soldiers on the magnificent display of courage and heroism in your brave fight for human rights."

Desperate Fighting Ahead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The effect of this victory upon Sir Redvers Buller's campaign in Natal was discussed by veterans last night with intense interest. It was generally conceded that while General Joubert's troops would be disheartened and General Buller's soldiers would be inspired to emulate the example of their more fortunate comrades in the west, there would be more desperate fighting in consequence of Lord Roberts' success. General Buller now has no motive for an immediate retreat, since it is too late to effect General Cronje's deliverance. He has behind him Sir George White's army, which is nearly starved out and helpless from lack of ammunition. If he can repel General Buller's assault upon his strong defensive positions and drive him back to the Tugela he can compel General White to surrender and in a way offset Lord Roberts' victory, besides changing the balance in the comparative lists of prisoners. The opinion in official circles last night was that Lord Roberts had rendered General Buller's campaign more difficult by his victory.

There was no official news from General Buller when the War Office closed at midnight and the press dispatches were fragmentary and inconclusive. It was clear that there had been a week's heavy fighting, with serious losses on the British side. The Boers were apparently reinforced Friday and made a determined effort to drive back the British brigades. General Buller's men only held their ground after desperate fighting and they were exposed to a heavy fire from the Boer guns. Military writers are beginning to criticize General Buller's tactics in putting forward his lines and not massing his troops for an attack but these strictures are unjust when the reports of his operations are in the main intelligible.

Boers on the Offensive.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch from Colonso, dated Tuesday, February 27, says:

"The Boers are endeavoring to outflank us, and severe fighting continues."

Sir Redvers Buller is having a hard time in Natal. It is evident now, after a fortnight's fighting, that he was misled when he wired that there was only

A Remedy That Cures Paralysis

Mr. H. N. Warner, of Kearney, Neb., says:

"In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work, and had to be turned in bed. I fully made up my mind that I could not be cured, as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I very reluctantly commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used six boxes the paralysis disappeared; and although two months have passed since I finished my last box, there has been no recurrence of the disease."

From the Advertiser, Astell, Neb.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

THE CABLE BILL.

Time Limit is Extended for Two Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Pacific cable bill was considered by the House Committee on Commerce today and much progress was made with the expectation that the final form of the measure would be secured during the day. As heretofore decided, the bill of Mr. Sherman of New York, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with an American cable company to transmit cable messages to Honolulu, the Philippines, Japan and other Pacific points, was the bill considered.

The provision that the cable shall be laid "from a suitable point on the Pacific Coast" was changed to the specific provision that it be from a point at or near San Francisco.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan secured the insertion of the following provision:

"That the cables shall be first-class in material, construction, equipment and operation, and capable of transmitting not less than 150 letters per minute. They shall be of American manufacture and laid and maintained by ships flying the American flag; provided if, after the advertisement, it appears to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General that a cable of American manufacture cannot be laid within the period herein prescribed after the award is made, said cable may be secured from foreign markets."

Another change fixed the time of completing the line to Honolulu at January 1, 1902, instead of 1903, and the line to Manila and Japan by July 1, 1902, instead of 1903.

PHILIPPINE WAR.

Our Naval Strength There May be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The further increase by the acquisition of three more Spanish gunboats of Admiral Watson's naval force in the Philippines, as reported by the admiral yesterday, will, it is believed, make it possible for the Navy Department at an early day to recall some of the larger vessels now in the Philippines. Admiral Watson's acquisitions are larger vessels than the mosquito fleet brought in upon the Spanish evacuation of the island. The General Axolotl is a vessel of 524 tons and the Queros and the Villalobos are gunboats of 247 tons displacement. There is no longer any need for armored vessels in the Philippines, for these little gunboats are more effective for the suppression of illicit communication between the islands. It is probable the Oregon and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock will soon be ordered home.

Wedding in High Life.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Miss Annie Gray Taylor, only daughter of Mrs. George Taylor of this city, and niece of Hon. Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, was joined in wedlock last evening to James Kimbrough Jones, Jr., son of United States Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas. Rev. Archibald Carr officiated at the ceremony, which was held in the parlors of the West End hotel. A reception followed. Misses Virginia Davis of Kentucky and Josephine Conway of Arkansas were bridesmaids. Mr. F. W. Plant of Minneapolis acted as best man.

WILL VISIT CUBA.

Secretary Root to Make an Official Visit There.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

It is reported that Secretary Root is to leave the city today (Wednesday) for a trip to Cuba with Mrs. Root and Miss Root.

Secretary Root could not be seen to verify this report, but it is ascertained that for some time he has had in contemplation a visit to the city of Havana and, perhaps, a more extended tour of Cuba, to inform himself about some phases of the administration of the island and that the reports of officers on duty do not fully present to him.

The intended trip has not been talked about at the War Department, and officers on duty near to the Secretary admitted tonight that they had not been informed of the intention of the Secretary to go to Cuba.

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Cannon, who heretofore, during the present session, has prevented the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill, says that within the next few days he will allow it to be taken up and debated until passed.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Macfarlane, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES.

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—



A Good Investment FOR ALL.

Blown Tumblers

PLAIN AND ENGRAVED.

Your choice in quantities to suit at

50 cts Per Dozen.

This is an opportunity for you to stock up on a necessary article. The regular prices of these tumblers are from 75 cents to 90 cents per dozen. See them piled up in our Ewa window.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising, it is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause, cures the disease, and restores the system to its normal state. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and it cures containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR'S throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LECHE and MIDLAND COUNTRIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the BLOOD MIXTURE. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Clarke's" and "Blood Mixture" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE PORTO RICO BILL

It Passes the House by A Squeeze.

A TARIFF DUTY LEVIED

Free Trade With the Mainland Denied to the New West Indian Possession.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Porto Rico tariff bill was passed today by a vote of 172 to 160. The bill provides that articles imported into the United States from Porto Rico, or into Porto Rico from the United States, shall pay a duty equal to 15 per cent of the duty that would be payable on like articles imported from other countries. Goods of American manufacture going into Porto Rico shall pay an internal revenue duty equal to the internal revenue duty imposed in Porto Rico on like articles manufactured there; and goods of Porto Rican manufacture imported into the United States shall pay an internal revenue duty of the same amount as goods of American manufacture pay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In the vote upon the Porto Rican tariff bill in the House this afternoon Representative De Vries of California broke away from the Democrats and voted with the Republicans. Only two other straight Democrats stood with Mr. De Vries in favor of the bill imposing a 15 per cent tariff upon Porto Rico. When Mr. De Vries cast his vote he was greeted by applause from the Republican side.

After voting Mr. De Vries made this statement to a correspondent:

"I cast my vote in accordance with what I deem to be for the best interest of the district I have the honor to represent and the best interests of the State of California."

House Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The last day of the struggle over the Porto Rican tariff bill in the House opened at 11 o'clock with nearly every member in his seat and a very large attendance in the galleries. The leaders on both sides were actively engaged in rallying their forces and making computations upon the final vote, which is to be taken under the order at 3 o'clock. Mr. Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic "whip," said the result would be very close and would turn upon the vote of two or three men on the Democratic side. Mr. Tawney, the Republican "whip," said the bill would have five votes to spare. He said the main danger lay in the motion to recommittal, immediately after the reading of the journal, the clerk began reading the bill for amendment, under the five-minute rule.

When section 3 was reached Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, offered the following substitute for that section:

"Section 3.—That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon the payment of 15 per cent of the duties which were required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries and, in addition thereto, upon articles of merchandise of Porto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale, upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamps to be purchased and provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be procured from the Collector of Internal Revenue at, or most convenient to, the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided in payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax imposed in Porto Rico upon like articles of Porto Rican manufacture."

Mr. Payne explained that the substitute did two things—it reduced the duty from 25 to 15 per cent, and it also removed some confusion regarding double taxation. Mr. Payne said he still adhered to the opinion that 25 per cent would be better than 15 per cent, because it would raise more revenue, but 15 per cent was better than nothing. In answer to a question as to how much the bill, as amended, would raise, Mr. Payne said the estimate for the original bill was \$1,700,000. If that estimate was correct, the amended bill would raise about \$1,250,000 per annum. Mr. Payne took occasion to reprove some of his critics who had complained that he had given no explanation of his change of front. His speech and his report, he said, gave a full explanation. He had believed in free trade with Porto Rico at one time, but subsequent information had convinced him that the duty proposed by the pending bill should be imposed.

Mr. Berry of Kentucky said the amendment proposed petty instead of grand larceny for the people of Porto Rico. He ridiculed the laborious de-

bate through which the House had passed over the question of what the "United States" meant under the Constitution. If this country had been called "Columbia" instead of "The United States," 1200 pages of the Congressional Record could have been eliminated. No one would have been hardheaded to contend that the Constitution did not extend over every foot of soil.

Mr. Payne offered the additional section agreed on by the Republicans Monday night, as follows:

"This act shall be taken and held to be provisional in its purpose and intended to meet a pressing present need for revenue for the island of Porto Rico, and shall not continue in force after March 1, 1902."

Mr. Powers of Vermont, Sibey of Pennsylvania, Tompkins of New York and Heburn of Iowa spoke in behalf of the bill.

The bill was opposed in short speeches by Mr. De Armond of Missouri, Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts and Mr. Otley of Virginia, and was defended by Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, Craft of Illinois, Mr. Brownell of Ohio, who had hitherto opposed the measure, and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio.

The Payne amendment was adopted without division.

Mr. Payne offered a preamble to the bill reciting the serious condition of affairs in the island, and it was adopted on a rising vote of 163 yeas and 151 nays.

Mr. Cummings of New York threw the House into a furore of excitement. He described how he believed it to be the duty of every man in a great crisis to rise above party and support the Government as he did during the Spanish war.

"I believe now we should follow the lead of the President," said he emphatically, "and I will vote for this bill."

This statement electrified the House. The Republicans, without waiting for him to finish his sentence, rose en masse and cheered, while the Democrats sat stunned and dazed. Mr. Cummings stood with arm upraised until the Republican applause ceased.

"I will vote for this bill," he continued, addressing the Republican side, "provided it is amended in accordance with the advice of the President for absolute free trade with Porto Rico."

It was now the turn of the Democrats to cheer, and for several minutes they made the rafters ring.

At 3 o'clock Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority, offered as a substitute the bill for free trade with Porto Rico, originally introduced by Mr. Payne, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Republicans "ho voted with the Democrats for the adoption of the substitute were: Hestwood of Minnesota, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, McCall of Massachusetts, Crumacker of Indiana. The Democrats who voted with the Republicans against the substitute were: Dwyer and Meyer of Louisiana, Sibey of Pennsylvania, De Vries of California.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee moved to recommit the bill but the motion was lost by 162 yeas to 172.

A vote was then called for and the bill passed by 172 to 160.

Senate Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island called up the conference report on the financial bill and made an explanation of the differences between the Senate bill and the conference bill.

After Mr. Aldrich's explanation of the conference report of the financial bill, Mr. McLaughlin of South Carolina addressed the Senate on the Philippine question. He strenuously advocated the retention of the islands by this Government.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

Train Wreck and Fire in a Western Blizzard.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28.—The blizzard prevailing throughout Western Missouri was the direct cause of a train wreck last night on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in which at least two persons and, possibly, others, were killed, and several others were badly hurt.

The fast St. Louis day express, due to arrive in Kansas City at 5:45 last evening, was delayed by a freight train, which stuck in a snow drift two miles south of Independence, Mo., about twelve miles out of Kansas City. The St. Louis local passenger train, running forty minutes behind the fast express, came on through the blinding snowstorm and crashed into the express train ahead, the engineer having failed in the driving snow to see the danger signal which the first train had sent back.

Such was the force of the collision that the parlor car, which was in the rear of the first train, was literally cut in two. When Engineer Frank Raymond and his fireman escaped from the wreck they crawled out through the windows of the parlor car. Fire added to the horrors of the wreck, coming from the furnace of the shattered engine having fallen among the debris of the splintered coach and soon the whole wreck was ablaze. Two or more persons, it is believed, were burned.

Chicago Sanitary Canal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A special to the Record from Joliet, Ill., says:

Six hundred of Joliet's leading citizens gathered at the Opera House last night and organized for the fight in behalf of the extension of the sanitary canal as a ship canal from Lockport to the Mississippi river. The plan of sending a large delegation to Washington to secure, if possible, an appropriation for the ship canal was approved and a committee appointed to select the members of that delegation. This committee will report during the coming week.

L. von Tempsky has sold the Puncumale dairy ranch on Maui, comprising 200 acres, to W. O. Aiken, tax assessor at Pala.

There have been no further signs of smallpox at Hana and the quarantine at the Japanese camp is raised.

MAUI BUDGET

A Rat Crusade Ordered At Kahului.

Inmates Released From Quarantine. No Case of Plague Since The 25th Ultimo.

KAHULUI, Maui, March 9.—No new developments in plague matters are recorded since the 25th of February. Most of the people who were confined in Camp Wood have scattered and those remaining are almost all employees of the railroad company. The company supplies these men with food three times a day at its own expense and has the store at the camp in full swing.

Will Make a Rat Crusade.

The mail from Honolulu yesterday brought orders from the Board of Health with regard to a systematic rat crusade, the outcome of Dr. Garvin's discovery in regard to the rats from the Kahului store. Early this morning a start was made with the work of erecting a seven-foot galvanized iron rat-proof fence around the railroad property and until this is completed all business is suspended. The next move will be to construct buildings between the site of the present detention camp and town and remove all the inmates of the cottages occupied by railroad people, with their furniture and effects, to the new buildings, where they will remain during the period occupied in exterminating the rodents shut up in the corral, after which the homes will be thoroughly fumigated and cleansed and the exiles returned to their old quarters. It is proposed to surround the entire town with this fence and follow the same program until the rats are wiped out of existence. When this has been done it is expected that the port will be declared open, and with this end in view, strenuous efforts are being made to get the work through with as little delay as possible.

Kahului Cleans Up.

On Sunday a general cleaning up was undertaken in the town. Bedding, etc., was exposed to a full day's sun-bath and the buildings treated to a generous disinfection. On Monday morning the camp of emptying Camp Wood of its occupants was commenced, their period of quarantine having expired. The majority went by train to Wailuku and Spreckelsville, but a good many still remain at the camp at night. Most of these are laborers in the employ of the railroad company. Two of the five cottages are reserved for their accommodation, and a branch of the Kahului store has been established at the camp under the charge of W. C. Chamberlain of the railroad company.

Every morning the men are marched down to the railroad yards and are not allowed to stray beyond the barbed wire fence surrounding the scene of their operations. At the close of the day they are again returned to the camp, where they remain till the following morning.

It is expected that all trouble is now over and plans are already being considered with a view to the early lifting of quarantine from the port and the resuming of business.

Maui Wants a Mail.

Since the arrival of the Claudine on the 25th no news of any kind has reached Maui, and people are wondering if the plague has decimated the Capital City. It seems hard to believe that no opportunity to forward a mail from Honolulu has arisen since the 24th of February, but the fact remains. A steamer landed Japs at Maalaea bay last Thursday but brought no mail.

The Centennial left for San Francisco on Saturday with 1,737 tons of sugar. Owing to the confinement in quarantine of Bob English, the local pilot, J. A. W. Zubowitz took the vessel out.

The Dora Blumh, from Kihel, and the Nuuanu, from Honolulu, both arrived on Sunday morning.

Vessels remaining in port are: Schooners Novelty, Dora Blumh and Helen N. Kimball; barkentine Chelalis, bark Nuuanu, ship Antiope.

Released From Quarantine.

Yesterday, the 5th, about 200 Chinese and Japanese were released from quarantine at Camp Wood, having completed twenty-one days of segregation from the outside world. All of them resumed work at Kahului offered them by the Kahului R. R. Co. at \$1.25 a day and they also refused to go to Pala where work on the plantation would have been given them. Each was provided with a printed pass showing that he had been regularly released from quarantine.

Four car loads went to Wailuku by railroad and last evening were noticed seeking places in which to pass the night. It is reported that they or some of them are after legal advice in regard to recovering damages from the government for the destruction of their property by fire.

On Saturday, the 3rd, the steamer Centennial sailed for the coast from Kahului taking a cargo of sugar and a foreign mail but no passengers.

Difficulties of Shipping.

The steamer Cleveland at Kihel is now unloaded, the work of taking away her cargo of merchandise having been carried on by night as well as by day. The goods were transferred from the

steamer to the Kihel railroad cars and conveyed to the end of their line not far from the plantation. Then they were again transferred to the cars of the Spreckelsville plantation and taken by permission of the Kahului R. R. Co. to the warehouse at Spreckelsville and Pala. It is understood that the Kihel and Spreckelsville railroads are of different gauge, the former being the larger.

The Warehouse Full.

Yesterday, the 5th, sugar was shipped from Hamakua, Pala and Spreckelsville to Kihel to be placed on board the steamer Cleveland. This opportunity comes in good time for all the warehouses were full to overflowing with sugar and it was a serious question as to places of storage.

Schools to Open.

Yesterday, the 5th, school was resumed in Makawao district with exception of the two Kula schools. This was done upon the recommendation of Dr. Garvin. On the same day fourteen teachers met in the Makawao school house and held their regular monthly meeting. At the next meeting Longfellow's poem of Evangeline is to be taken up.

Items After the Plague.

The young men of Wailuku who were in quarantine in the Kahului school house, are now doing additional days of segregation (owing to the death of Miss Julia English) in the old Lamb premises in the middle of Lao valley. There is some rope stretched around the premises which no one is allowed to pass. These young men think quarantine is necessary because of guard duty at Kahului.

It is now generally believed that Miss Julia English was stricken with plague because she picked up a dead rat at her former home in Kahului.

A pathetic story is told in regard to the destruction of the pets of Pilot Bob English by order of the Health Committee. It seems that "Bob" didn't care so much for his dozen sheep, his rare ducks, geese, magpie and turtles as for his fine building. This animal once saved his life, but, so the story goes, Dr. Garvin was obdurate, and the dog was killed in the interest of public health.

Despite the facts that Miss Julia English died but nine days ago (outside of the detention camp) and that infected rats were discovered about the premises of the Kahului store, an optimistic feeling seems to prevail all over Maui. It is hoped that Dr. Garvin and the Health Committee are not unduly influenced by it, for where the "black plague" is concerned pessimism is much safer than optimism.

During Thursday, the 18th, the steamer Iwalandi landed about 150 Japanese at Maalaea bay. These were people without contracts, and Sheriff Baldwin met them at Wailuku and informed them that they could go to Camp No. 7, Spreckelsville, where they went.

The quarantine at Kihel is strictly enforced, though the cause of the Japanese woman's death has been declared not plague.

During Saturday, the 3d, the Kula region was inspected for the third time and no case of sickness whatever was discovered.

Weather—Delightful, though a trifle more moisture is desirable.

SPECKELVILLE NEWS.

Japanese Killed While Boarding a Moving Train.

SPECKELVILLE, March 5, 1900. A Japanese laborer named Iwashita Katsujiro was accidentally killed near Camp No. 2 this morning. It was the old story of attempting to board a moving train. It would have saved him walking maybe 300 feet, if he had succeeded; but he slipped, fell and all was over in less time than it takes to write it. The axle box of one of the cars struck his head and death was immediate. The most positive warnings have been issued against this practice, but every once in a while someone is fool enough to take chances, at the risk of life or limb.

The directions to the Japanese sent out by their Consul, and also by the various immigration companies, have had a very good effect amongst the men, and they have submitted to the various regulations rendered necessary by the plague visitation with great docility.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

At Durban the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the Town Hall with the Union Jack in honor of Cronje's surrender.

Just Arrived

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods,

Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline

and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED

DONS ERMINE

Mr. Silliman Fills Judge Stanley's Place.

Clever Man From Michigan Commissioned by President Dole to the Circuit Bench.

Reuben D. Silliman has been appointed Acting Second Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, to hold office during the disability of Judge Stanley. President Dole made out his commission yesterday and he will assume his duties at once. The congested condition of the Circuit Court calendar impelled the members of the bar to petition for a temporary judge.



JUDGE REUBEN D. SILLIMAN.

and President Dole's selection meets with uniform approbation.

Judge Silliman is a young man but skilled in the law and a student of affairs. He comes from Michigan, where his father was a leading doctor of medicine. Like many Michigan youths he first essayed business in the lumber line and spent some years in St. Paul, Minnesota, in the office of a big firm there.

He always had a taste for Blackstone and left commerce to take a course in law at the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in 1894. Admitted to the bar, he practiced for two years with Draper, Davis & Hollister, prominent lawyers of Duluth, Minnesota, and at the end of that time hung out his own shingle.

Pleasure-bent, Judge Silliman came to Honolulu in the winter of 1897-98 and fell a victim to the fascinations of Island life. He turned over his Duluth office to his clerk and, associating himself with J. A. Magoon, became a resident of this city and a bright light in its courts. His elevation to the bench will delight many friends.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Just Arrived

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LIMITED

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1900.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Interest in the Boer war turns again to General Buller who is finding the road to Ladysmith no primrose path of dalliance. Accomplished as this soldier is and brave as his men assuredly are they cannot do miracles; and to force the passes of a range of mountains which bristles with well-served guns and conceals some thousands of the best marksmen of the world is a task beyond the average capacity of Generals who stand in the front rank. It was noticeable in Napoleon's campaigns that he rarely ventured to make war among mountains and when compelled to do so, as in Spain, did not add to his laurels. It was his strategy to lure armies out of the hills and entrenched cities and meet them on the open plains where the best maneuvering would win. In later wars attacks on strong positions, especially on high ground, have been productive of discouraging results in all cases where the defending force was ample and knew its business. How the Union soldiers were sacrificed in assaults at Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Petersburg and Port Hudson and the Confederates at Malvern Hill and Gettysburg; how Lieben was checked at Plevna and Shipka pass and kept there until he substituted strategy for charging columns; how the Boers have held out against the British on the Tugela and the British against the Boers at Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley, are circumstances which ought to rule attempts to storm strong and well-manned defensive positions out of the code of civilized warfare, and bring about the substitution of strategy and siege.

Happily the strategic recourse is now being followed by the British General-in-Chief. His march on Bloemfontein has no more important object than to weaken the force confronting Buller and to compel the abandonment of the mountain range between Natal and the Orange Free State. If Roberts reaches Bloemfontein, invests it and starts a second army corps northward on the line of the railroad to Pretoria, the mountains which Buller is trying to scale will of course have to be evacuated by Joubert's army. Already many Boers have left them; perhaps enough have by this time hurried to meet Roberts to render the task which Buller has set for himself less desperate than it has been hitherto.

The crucial point in the present British campaign ought to be reached very soon. A new point of contact must soon appear in the vicinity of Bloemfontein and the numerical odds in favor of Roberts will not be so great as they were at Paardeberg. The strength of the Boers in the Free State is supposed to be about the same as that of Roberts' present corps. It is possible the Boers will shut themselves up in Bloemfontein, in which case Lord Roberts will have something of the same kind of a problem to deal with that Buller is meeting on the Tugela. It will probably please him better if the Boers choose to come out in the open and fight, but one may safely imagine that they will be too wary for that.

THE PORTO RICO VOTE.

The Porto Rico tariff bill has passed the House by a small majority and has yet to run the gauntlet of a vote in the Senate. If it becomes a law it will, by automatic process, establish Porto Rico as a colony. Organized as a Territory, Porto Rico could not be discriminated against in the United States tariff or permitted to have a tariff of its own. The Constitution on that point is clear. But colonialism established Porto Rico could go along under the same fiscal and other relations with the United States that Jamaica bears towards Great Britain.

The relation which the enactment of the Porto Rico tariff bill would have to the future of Hawaii depends on the fate of the Cullom bill. If that measure becomes a law, Hawaii will have the same tariff rights that are enjoyed by Arizona and New Mexico. That is to say our imports or exports from and to the United States cannot be taxed. On the other hand if the Cullom bill should fail, Hawaii would probably fall into the colonial class with Porto Rico, Guam, Tutuila and the Philippines and possibly Alaska. So organized our sugar would be made to pay duty on the Mainland and our labor would be left to our own methods of regulation. Whatever gain might accrue from the last-named privilege would be more than counterbalanced by the loss in the selling profits of the island staple.

Happily the Cullom bill seems to be holding its ground and, at last accounts, with favorable prospects for the future.

HAPPENINGS OF PLAGUE.

The anticipations of the Board of Health that there would be more plague cases were realized yesterday. A Chinese victim was found in the stables located north of the Oahu jail on the road leading to the slaughter-house. Sanitary conditions there are most unsatisfactory, the stables being carried on by Chinamen in the usual filthy way. Opposite is a large shack used as a gambling den and for worse purposes. As people from the stables visit the den and people from the den return the stables, it is not improbable that a new center of infection has been developed which will soon call for the remedy of fire.

It must have long since occurred to the general public that there is imminent need of special laws governing the construction and location of stables in this city. As a plague center the average Honolulu stable belongs to the most serious type. For want of concrete floors, drains to carry away liquids and some proper and immediate disposition of manure, and because of attractions such places have for rats, both brute and human, livery stables and barns require a classification of their own in the building regulations of Honolulu. Without attempting to go into all the details, we think it would be practicable to banish public stables to the extreme outskirts of the city and require them to maintain certain standards of cleanliness. Owing to the telephone and the ease with which stables may maintain offices in the heart of the town, no injury need accrue to the business of liverymen by compelling them to take their barns and stock into the suburbs. In the case of the Chinese stables, now in quarantine, their location would have been fairly suitable, save for the proximity to the jail; but with the average livery stable the position is quite different.

It is, of course, a matter of the deepest regret that another plague case has cut the record of clean days, but a study of the schematic chart published in these columns last week shows that the pestilence is really at a low ebb and may soon be expected to disappear. The only thing to do is to continue the fight, remove possible centers of infection, extirpate plague spots, keep the town clean and prevent the erection of insanitary shacks.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The science of government is a study of the ages but that of municipal government is comparatively new. It is only of late that the danger to the whole body politic from the dry rot of great cities began to attract the eye of the political student. In the United States municipal methods were not seriously pondered until New York City supplied an incentive in the Tweed scandals; and then began a ferment of ideas which early took the concrete form of the Brooklyn City Charter and finally produced a large number of excellent laws for the government of cities of which the Charter of San Francisco is perhaps the latest type.

It is a recognition of the fact that the scandals of city administration have mainly come of divided responsibility that most of the reform charters turn on the pivot of one-man power. It was found that city departments answerable in the main to themselves and remotely to the grand jury, with the Mayor restricted to an advisory capacity or given a limited and overruling right of veto, easily bred bad government. When things went wrong to one could be punished. Usually there was a ring which took a hand in all schemes of plunder but in which not a single member had so exceeded the rest in wrong-doing that, when exposure came, he could be segregated and put in jail; nor was it possible, owing to peculiarities in the charter, to punish all together. The result was a saturnalia of misrule in which one offender hid behind another and all skulked behind a cross-screen made of the reddest of red tape.

Citizens who wanted reform and who believed it possible soon hit upon the expedient of one-man power. Of course there was a tremendous outcry from the political beasts of prey. Every scawag in politics inveighed against "aristocracy" and "tyranny" in the veriest cant of socialism. It was pointed out that a Mayor with all the say would be un-American—a graft from Old World despotism and an offense to representative government. For years the argument prevailed, but as the scandals of city government went from bad to worse the people determined to try the plan of concentrated responsibility. "Let us frame a charter," they said, "that will give the Mayor power to appoint and remove the heads of municipal departments. We can then look to him for good government and if he does not give it to us he will at least be unable to shift the responsibility upon other shoulders. We can hold him to account and compel him to do right or take the risk of impeachment."

Brooklyn was among the first to get a reform charter and a Mayor to match. The incumbent was the famous Seth Low, now president of Columbia University. After taking his seat he picked out the best men he could find to take charge of the municipal departments and as a first step

towards securing concentrated work required each one to hand in his resignation with the date left blank. These resignations were filed away to be drawn upon when needed. Then all hands went to work on the principles of economy, retrenchment and reform with the result that Brooklyn became as famous in America for good government as Glasgow was in Europe.

The pace having been set, nearly all American cities which have gone in at all for municipal reform have copied the Brooklyn organization. Greater New York has had to have a more complex system, somewhat resembling the government of a State, but the idea of one-man power has been measurably preserved. Mayor Van Wyck has more personal authority within his sphere than Queen Victoria has in hers. In the latest charter, that of San Francisco, Mayor Phelan exercises responsibilities of the most definite character. He appoints and dismisses and so far, as in the other cases of one-man authority, he has conserved the ends of good government. For the first time in its history San Francisco is a city where there is a direct relation between the amount of money raised by tax and the sum judiciously and honestly expended.

Honolulu is nearing the time when the uppermost question is to be the municipal one. Whether the islands are organized as a Colony or a Territory, the cities and towns of the group must have home rule. The era of elaborate paternalism has been outlived. It behooves us all, therefore, to go into the study of modern municipal charters with thoroughness and zeal so as to reach a reasoned judgment when the time comes to adopt a local system. Especially should we consider the question of an autocratic Mayor in the light of our peculiar social development and racial surroundings. The reasons for and against should be carefully weighed. It is a propitious sign that we are beginning to have lectures on municipal government, but a proper state of public spirit will not be reached until the subject becomes absorbing enough to enlist all the best minds in the country of whatever shade of politics.

COOPER ON KAUAI.

The people of Kauai are indignant that H. E. Cooper should have been permitted to leave here for that island without undergoing the quarantine which he and his fellow-members of the Board of Health impose upon other people. It is a feeling, we are bound to say, that many Honolulu citizens share. So desirable is it that the plague should not get lodgement among the other islands, where Asiatics are many and medical men few, that nothing but supreme necessity should lead the Board of Health to permit a single instance of personal intercommunication without quarantine restrictions and safeguards. Furthermore it is not for that body to set an example of disobedience to its own rules. Possibly, in the case of Mr. Cooper, the supreme necessity existed, in which event, no doubt, he will come to the rescue of the Board with public explanations. We have read that Mr. Cooper, some days before he left for Kauai on his mysterious errand, tried to have the quarantine modified so as to confine only laboring men within its limits while giving what he described as "the best people" or "the better class of people" freedom of movement. If that rule had been adopted Mr. Cooper could not now be justly criticised for going to Kauai, but it was rejected, and under such circumstances the only excuse for Mr. Cooper is the supreme necessity we have referred to. Did such necessity exist? Was there any mandatory public need which required the immediate presence of Mr. Cooper on the Garden Island? People living there seem to be incredulous on that point, some going so far as to impute speculative or political motives to the visit. Upon the justice of this view we cannot presume to pass but if it is not the proper one surely Mr. Cooper owes the reputation of the Board of Health and the natural solicitude of the public an explanation. The injurious theories raised ought to be explained away if possible and Mr. Cooper now has the floor, if he desires it, for that purpose.

Few people who know all the circumstances will agree with Colonel Bird, late of Manila, that the authorities were wrong in declaring this an infected port. In the first place, the port was and to some extent is, infected, declaration or no declaration. Secondly, if the authorities had not acted as they did and made proper safeguards, all Coast ports might have been closed against Hawaiian sugar ships. It was the thorough and drastic handling of the plague from the first that gave outsiders confidence and preserved our export trade. In a phrase we chose a lesser financial evil to escape a greater one.

If you want to travel in these parts or go to the Coast the Board of Health has provided a way. Accept an injection of plague prophylactic and stay under observation seven days. If you live you may then go where you please; if you don't you won't care to travel anyhow.

UNDESIRABLE GUESTS.

It will be a grievous from the police point of view when enough average accommodations may be had to enable a small crowd of beachcombers and other adventurers, who are denuded by the lack of them, to leave for the Coast. Many of these people want to get away and can't. They form an idle and troublesome class to whom the mind naturally turns when stories of burglaries and hold-ups are reported. In a town so big as this one, such people are difficult to watch. Under ordinary circumstances of sea transit they would soon make themselves scarce, the opportunities for men of their class being better on the Coast than they are here. But with sea transit limited they are compelled to stay and while in port they naturally do a great deal of mischief.

At present the evil is one to be endured and, so far as possible, guarded against by the extra vigilance of police and citizens. But every augury of the disappearance of the plague is made the more cheerful by the fact that it brings the day nearer when the human flotsam and jetsam now gathered on the beach may be removed, and when Honolulu may, so far as infractions of the criminal law are concerned, resume its customary immunities.

The German iconoclasts who went to hear and hiss the Kaiser's new play at Berlin seem to have enjoyed the chance to mortify him. Such opportunities, owing to the *lese majeste* laws, are few and far between. Street crowds cannot hiss the Emperor without running risks of a police or cavalry charge; nor are men permitted to disparage his talents in the German press. But when it comes to sitting in a theater and coughing down an Imperial play, the field is wide open. Even the Kaiser could not think of arresting an audience for not liking his dramatic works. Probably the night of the presentation brought out a large body of socialists intent on getting even with their sovereign, a feat which they seem to have easily performed.

The drought in Hawaii may be irksome but it is a minor matter beside that in Southern California, which has lasted for four years. Portions of that fertile region, once classed as good farming country, are said to have become a desert. A great reservoir near San Diego, capable of holding six billion gallons, has been dry and dusty nearly all the time since 1896 and has ceased to be a factor in determining orchard values. At last accounts people living in Southern California had failed to tempt rain from the clouds by artificial means and had fallen back on prayer or emigration according to whether they had to stay in the country or were able to pay their way out.

The names of Justice Frear, A. S. Humphreys and Paul Neumann are mentioned in connection with the present or prospective vacancy on the Supreme bench. The friends of Mr. Frear and of Mr. Neumann want him to succeed Chief Justice Judd, and the friends of Mr. Humphreys, in case of Justice Frear's promotion, desire him to become an Associate Justice. The names are all strong and honorable ones and any selection made from them will be in line with the high traditions of the Hawaiian bench.

The offer of the Bishop Estate to donate land for the extension of Paiahui street to Fort saves legal proceedings and makes the improvement reasonably certain. Not the least gratifying thing about the pledge of gift is the evidence it affords that the Bishop Estate means to do its part in bettering the appearance and sanitation of the city. If it keeps on in this way and makes the best use of its opportunities the Estate will not lack for public appreciation and good-will.

With a speed of ninety miles an hour for the new model automobiles the time is not far distant when even the long-distance railroads will feel the effects of the newest means of rapid transit.

THE CABINET YESTERDAY.

Executive Asks for Details of Board of Health Expenses.

The Cabinet met yesterday at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper. The minutes of March 9th were read and approved.

It was voted that Eleanor W. Davies and F. M. Brooks be granted commissions as Notaries Public for the first Judicial Circuit, upon passing satisfactory examinations before the Attorney General.

It was further voted that the Minister of the Interior be authorized to grant a right wine and beer license to K. Wiebke at Nawiliwili, Kauai.

Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health, came in, and was asked to give the Executive a statement of the amounts expended by the Board under the appropriations already made by the Council of State, the general running expenses at present and the estimated expenses for the future.

The British bark Helen Denny was 61 days from Newcastle. She has 1,660 tons of coal for W. G. Irwin & Co.

Solve For Your Ailms And Your Fires.

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's sarsaparilla.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

There is smallpox at Truckee, Cal. Newark, N. J., has had a \$1,000,000 fire.

Artist William Stott is dead in London.

Consul Hay's work at Pretoria goes smoothly.

A strike of Chicago machinists is impending.

There is heavy foreign buying in the New York cotton market.

The Rutland Railroad Company has secured an outlet to Montreal.

The sewer pipe makers have formed a combine with \$10,000,000 capital.

A railroad is likely to be built between Salt Lake and Los Angeles.

The battery of 12-inch guns at Fort Point, San Francisco, is now in place.

Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque, who is a victim of paralysis, is dying.

A great snowstorm in the Middle West has been delaying railroad traffic.

Porto Rico laborers have gone on a strike for a wage scale of 5 cents an hour.

The National Educational Association has met in annual conference at Chicago.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York has defaulted a dividend.

There is strong opposition in the Iowa Legislature to the Hughes anti-pass bill.

A big plant for distilling water for drinking purposes is to be established at Cape Nome.

Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, the San Francisco attorney, has been married to Mrs. Anna Scott.

A rear end collision on the Missouri Pacific road near Independence, Mo., killed three and injured six.

Representative Waters of California has introduced a bill regulating interest in and patents upon oil land.

The House of Commons by a vote of 199 to 175 rejected the second reading of a bill limiting the time of labor of underground miners to eight hours daily.

The managers of the San Francisco Emperium have been robbed of several thousand dollars by the clerks whose duty was to put the payroll money into envelopes.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New York was appointed temporary rector of the Third Avenue Railroad Company by Judge Lacombe of the United States Court.

The Fifty-fourth Congress passed 378 private pension bills that became laws, and the Fifty-fifth 693. The average increase per each bill in the Fifty-fourth Congress was \$19.74, and for the Fifty-fifth, \$12.55.

The bubonic plague has appeared on the island of Cozumel, off the coast of Yucatan. It was brought from Brazil. Quarantine officers in Mexico, the Gulf States, Cuba and Porto Rico have been directed to observe strict quarantine.

JAPANESE AGENT HERE.

Comes to Look Into the Fire Losses of His Countrymen.

F. Hirai, secretary of the Trade Bureau of the Foreign Department of the Japanese Government, has been here nearly a month, investigating the losses sustained by Japanese by the sanitary fires. He has been specially sent by his government and will render a full report to it of the results of his inquiries. Hirai was for two years eleven consul to Hawaii when Shimamura was Japanese diplomatic and consular representative.

Hirai's health has been bad since his arrival here and he has been most of the time in the Queen's Hospital. He will return to Japan on the America Maru, due here tomorrow. Yesterday he said that his mission was merely to note the facts and write them out for the Japanese government's information. He had nothing to do with the settlement of claims. He says that there is a general feeling in Japan that the Japanese are discriminated against here and not fairly treated.

CASTRO'S NARROW ESCAPE.

An Attempt to Kill the Venezuelan President.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 23.—During the carnival procession yesterday a Venezuelan fired two shots at S. Cripiano Castro without effect. President Castro was afterwards acclaimed by the populace. The city is quiet.

General Cripiano Castro became President of Venezuela in October last as a result of successful revolution against President Andrade, who fled from the republic. But Castro was not recognized as President by the United States until November 20, 1899. He is about 36 years old, is well educated and is credited with being possessed of ample means. He has been a strong supporter of the Liberal party.

SLIGHT ERROR

Humphreys Not Out for Chief Justice.

Paul Neumann a Candidate for That Honor and Andrews' Partner For a Lesser One.

Abram S. Humphreys, attorney at law, has not made any effort to gain the appointment of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii. Humphreys does not aspire to that exalted position, will not try to get it, would not take it if it were offered to him and wants people to know that his head is of its normal size.

The Star of last Saturday said that Humphreys' campaign for the chief justiceship was being managed by Geo. D. Gear. The Star said:

The petition now being arranged will be forwarded to Washington and will ask directly for the shoes of Chief Justice Judd, who has already resigned.



HON. PAUL NEUMANN.

ed. It is understood that Mr. Gear laid the groundwork for the project before leaving the national capital. As matters now seem, Mr. Humphreys will without a doubt, be appointed if petitions control.

Humphreys denied the truth of the Star's statement yesterday and said, "I am not a candidate for the chief justiceship. I am a candidate for an associate justiceship, of which there will be three. Some days ago, George Gear, a warm friend of mine, without my knowledge or consent, circulated a petition among the members of the bar, asking the administration at Washington to make me a justice of the Supreme Court."

"It was kind of Gear to do this and I shall certainly back up his efforts and those of my well-wishers who signed the petition. I understand that about 70 per cent of the active members of the bar put their names to the petition. I shall make every endeavor to gratify my friends. I want very much to be a justice of the Supreme bench but I have not the exalted opinion of myself that the 'grapevine' in the Star might lead one to believe."

"There are more deserving lawyers than myself for the candidacy in question. My choice is Judge Frear. Only a few minutes ago a man told me that Paul Neumann was out for the position. A petition in his behalf is in circulation, said my informant. I feel sure that the general sentiment of the bar is for Judge Frear. For myself, I shall work vigorously for the minor seat on the bench."

Humphreys' assertions are proven by a talk with his friends. They say that they will be satisfied if he is given an associate justiceship, and that is what they are seeking. Judge Perry, of the Circuit Court, is also ambitious to be a Supreme Court Justice, if rumor does not speak falsely. He, too, has friends and they are planning his campaign quietly but determinedly.

Paul Neumann, speaking for himself, expressed surprise at the energy of those who would make him Chief Justice.

"I have been indisposed for some days," said Neumann, "and have not been noting much of the current gossip. I am not a candidate, but of course a lawyer will take anything valuable he can get."

Paul Neumann is one of the best-known lawyers in the Hawaiian Islands. He is as prominent in San Francisco, where he was one of the founders of the Bohemian Club and highly esteemed. He has always been a leader in politics and at the bar. But his genius for litigation and his political sagacity, though great, are equaled by his rare good sense, his generosity, genial spirit and honesty of purpose and effort. That he will make a strong contestant for the honors his friends would thrust on him, is a matter of course.

Cane Field Burnt.

WAIMANALO, March 12, 1900.—On Thursday last a cane fire occurred at Waimanalo in which about seventy acres were burnt. There was a high westerly wind at the time and a spark from the locomotive ignited the trash on the western edge of the cane. Within one hour the whole field was consumed. Manager G. Chalmers thinks that by grinding night and day there will be no loss. At this date one-third of the burnt cane has been ground.

A new monthly will be published soon in Honolulu by Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft in the interests of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It will be called the "Humane Educator," and yesterday Mrs. Craft received many advance subscriptions. It is her hope that sufficient profit will be realized from the magazine to support the society without other solicitation of friends.

ONE CASE YESTERDAY

Iwilei Plague Patient in
Pest House.

THREE SUSPECTS MISSING

Delirium Tremens Creates a Scare.
Wood's Prompt Action at
Suspected Premises.

(From Monday's Daily.)

2 a. m.—One case of plague was reported yesterday. Ah Jan, Chinaman, aged 20, was taken from Chinese stables on Iwilei road, makai side of Oahu prison, about noon. He is in the pesthouse in a critical condition. The infected premises are quarantined. Chinese stables across the road are also under guard as suspicious.

Three persons are reported missing under suspicious circumstances.

Levy is still in a serious condition. Armstrong Smith has left the pesthouse and is now in quarantine at Kailhi.

Sunday continues to live up to its reputation as a day on which plague cases are wont to occur. Another case of plague was discovered yesterday morning in a cottage among some Chinese stables on the Iwilei road, makai side of the Oahu prison.

About 10 o'clock in the morning Dr. Miner was summoned to see Ah Jan, male Chinaman, 20 years old. He found the man on the road leading to the slaughter house in the cottage above described, examined him and came to the conclusion that the case was a very suspicious one, and reported it immediately to the Board of Health.

By noon Ah Jan had been removed to the pesthouse and shortly afterward Dr. Wood and Dr. Hoffmann examined the patient. Although Dr. Hoffmann stated at that time that he was not prepared to say that it was a case of plague, subsequent statements made by both Dr. Hoffmann and Dr. Wood make it almost certain that the case is one of plague. Ah Jan is in a very excitable condition, his temperature ranging from 103 to 104; he has been given an injection of serum and is only partially conscious.

As soon as the case was discovered guards were stationed around the premises from which Ah Jan was taken.

These premises are on the left-hand side of the road going towards the slaughter house, only a few hundred yards beyond the jail. The buildings for the most part are inhabited by Hawaiians; Chinese stables are included in the lot and it was one of the employees of these stables who was taken to the pesthouse.

There was considerable discussion among people around health headquarters yesterday as to whether Dr. Miner would receive the \$100 reward offered by the Board of Health for the report of genuine cases of plague. This is the first case since the reward was offered and much interest is manifested. There seems to be some doubt whether physicians are included among those eligible to receive the reward.

It was thought yesterday morning that there were two suspicious cases of sickness besides the above. One turned out to be a case of delirium tremens in a very violent form and the other proved to be nothing at all. Dr. Jobe attended the case of delirium; he had to go up Manoa valley to find his patient; Sam Kuaoe was the man. Kuaoe is an Hawaiian, 49 years old; his sickness was first reported by Minister Cooper. The sick man was in a most helpless condition, was unconscious and pulse almost unobtainable. The other supposed suspicious case proved no case; it was reported from Kailhi valley.

Three Missing Suspects.

The following communications were received at the Board of Health yesterday, concerning persons missing under suspicious circumstances:

March 1, 1909.
Board of Health.
Gentlemen: Our inspectors today report two persons missing under suspicious circumstances. The more important case is detailed on the annexed report of J. G. Pratt, and we have notified W. E. Fisher of the district where the man lives. His foreman reports that he complained of lumps under his arms.

The other case is the following report from Henry Peters (sub-inspector apana), under C. L. Crabbe, inspector district 17):
Ah Hong, cook for H. C. Pfluger, was not feeling well the last two days, and this morning he left the house; supposed to have gone to a Chinese store corner Hotel and Union street.

In this case also we have notified the other inspector (F. J. Cross), but we report these to you in case you wish to take any independent action in trying to find the men.

CITIZENS' SAN. COM.,
S. M. BALLOU, Secretary.

Honolulu, March 11th, 1909.
Citizens' Sanitary Committee.
Gentlemen: Sub-inspector N. Lacusta (Hackfeld & Co.) reports Louis Ross as having been absent from his place of employment, "working on Hackfeld's new building" for past three days. The foreman of the work, Mr. Harrison, reported to Mr. Lacusta that Mr. Ross had been until recently living in Ke-

wahe near Harrison's stables, but that he had left and gone elsewhere. An inquiry has been made of his fellow workmen as to his present whereabouts, but no trace can be found. It is reported by some of them that Mr. Ross was sitting at the time he left, now that he has disappeared so completely, but that his symptoms were very suspicious of plague.

Very respectfully,
J. G. PRATT.

Immediate Action Taken.

Private Secretary Henry who was in charge of the headquarters of the health department yesterday, sent the above statement by special messenger to Dr. Wood and in a very little while received in return the instructions of the President of the Board, on the matter.

At about 5 o'clock in the evening when Officer Fox and his guards arrived at the stables, Fox first threw out his guards around the lot containing Chinese stables, lodging houses, cottages, etc., opposite the block from which Ah Jan was taken; he placed six men on guard, taking one from across the road to add to the number he had brought from town. Several Hawaiians standing in the road in front of the suspected premises were ordered inside and one or two Chinamen who belonged there, but who were evidently anxious to get away, were hustled inside the lines by the watchful Fox, much to their extreme disgust. The inhabitants of the locality were taken completely by surprise and hummed in before they knew that their homes were under suspicion. Besides the Chinese stables, this lot contains ten or a dozen smaller buildings, among which is a good sized building evidently a lodging house; upwards of a hundred persons live in these structures.

The stables adjoining the house where Ah Jan lived, on the left-hand side of the Iwilei road, are directly opposite the stables on the right-hand side of the road which were put under guard last night. Both places are now in strict quarantine, nobody being allowed in or out at either establishment. People from the two localities have been in the habit of passing to and fro, and persons sleeping on one side of the road, in some cases, were employed on the other.

A hack is missing from the stables on the left-hand side of the road. No hack taken from those stables at an early hour yesterday morning, before the Ah Jan case was discovered, and its driver has not yet returned, although he left word when he took his departure that he would be back in the afternoon. The police are looking for No. 34 and think it is likely that the driver has been warned of the quarantine and is attempting to evade being held. Four hacks are now in the stables just mentioned and ten horses are also sheltered there. From the premises across the road several persons, horses and hacks are missing; but it is expected that they will very quickly be apprehended by the police.

Saturdays Board Meeting.

On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock the Board of Health held its regular daily meeting, the following being present: President Wood, Dr. Emerson, Messrs. Lowrey and Smith.

Dr. Wood announced after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting that he had appointed Dr. Pratt to act as sanitary inspector of buildings. The President thought that Dr. Pratt should be commissioned as a sanitary officer of the Board, as his position was really more executive than that of an ordinary inspector, and that he should be clothed with the necessary authority required to take the matter of violations of the Board's regulations into the courts; and that it would be a good plan to have Dr. Pratt's duties definitely defined by the Board. The Board approved the President's action.

Dr. Wood also announced that Dr. Camp had been assigned as assistant in the bacteriological department to Dr. Hoffmann, on the latter gentleman's recommendation.

The following additional report on shipments was adopted by the Board: Your committee on shipment of freight, after several meetings with the transportation companies and interviews with merchants, desire to make a supplementary report upon the subject.

It seems impracticable to arrange for hot air disinfection on account of the cost of installing a proper plant, and also on account of the time which would be required to get one into operation.

We therefore suggest that if any merchants desire to make shipment of goods which will not stand the acid disinfection or sulphur fumigation, that they make their own arrangements for hot air disinfection at the plant already in operation, and that a certificate of such disinfection from there shall allow of the shipment without further treatment, provided that goods shall be conveyed on covered trucks from said plant to point of shipment.

We would also suggest that shipment be allowed of other goods than formerly provided for, namely: That goods of American and European manufacture or production, other than in original cases, be allowed, provided that all goods shall be loosely packed in containers which shall have open air spaces equal to one-eighth of the surface, to permit the free access of fumes to all parts of the containers; and goods so packed be treated with sulphur vapor for a period of twelve hours, or hot air for one hour.

Arrangements have been made by which the transportation companies, under direction of officers of the Board of Health, will attend to the acid disinfection at the point of shipment, and receive freight for sulphur fumigation at the P. M. S. S. Co. wharf and transfer the same from these points, making a charge therefor. The hot air disinfection must be provided for, as indicated above.

Letter From Wailuku.

The following communication from C. B. Wells, Wailuku, was brought to the attention of the Board:

Wailuku, Maui, March 9, 1909.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health, Honolulu.
Dear Sir: Have I met Dr. Weddick, and he requested me to try and get a letter to you by this mail, asking you

to temporarily appoint Dr. Winslow of Wailuku, as Dr. Weddick, on account of his duties at Kahului, is not able to attend the outside Government work.

In haste, yours truly,
C. B. WELLS.

It was the unanimous decision of the Board that Dr. Winslow be appointed Government physician at Wailuku, on the condition that he will attend the outside Government work.

Following the above matter, Dr. Wood read communications from Eastland and Hana.

Dr. Garvin's Report.

The Kahului situation is summed up in Dr. Garvin's letter, as follows:
Kahului, March 9, 1909.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health.

Dear Sir: Your letter and instructions received yesterday. I at once started the work of building the rat-proof fence. This morning I called a meeting of the Sanitary Committee and made all necessary arrangements for completing the work. I think by Sunday night all the fences will be complete. Today I have arranged to move nearly three-quarters of the population into the detention camp. A few of the white families will be put in cottages now under construction at the camp and will be ready in two or three days.

After some deliberation I decided to use corrugated iron for the rat-proof fence. It will cost about one-third more than wood, but we have arranged to use the iron without punching holes in it, so there will be no trouble in selling it back to the plantations at about first cost. By using the lines of fences now standing we can save hundreds of posts and it will cost scarcely anything except for labor. The sheets of iron are placed vertically, being sunk into the ground about fifteen inches, and the edges overlapping, which gives a fence that is, I think, absolutely rat-proof.

The new cottages we are building will no doubt be available for laborers' quarters and Mr. Baldwin tells me that he is quite sure the plantations will be willing to take them at a reasonable price after the Government is through with them. The campaign against rats will begin just as soon as the fence is completed.

All traffic through the town has been stopped for some time. The inspectors at Wailuku are keeping up a careful canvass and are making a new census, to include the people we recently released from the camp. I see by the papers that the Maui mail has been re-fumigated at Honolulu; this seems to me unnecessary, for I have given special care to the matter and (we) certain that all mail matter leaving here is well fumigated for a period of from four to six hours.

The general health is good and there are no cases of sickness in either the camp or town. The Chinese freight on board the steamer Cleveland will be taken back to San Francisco, but the steamer is loading with sugar at Kihel. The greatest problem we have to meet is the feeding of the quarantined people. But for the splendid cooperation of H. P. Baldwin, matters would move very slowly at times, but he appreciates the situation readily and acts without hesitation. The loading of the Centennial with sugar was carried out in a satisfactory manner and I think it will meet the approval of the United States authorities. If desirable to fumigate the mails with formaldehyde, a supply must be sent over, for there is none obtainable here. Thanking you for kind assurances, etc., I remain, respectfully,
C. L. GARVIN.

P. S.—Another dead rat was found near the warehouse this morning but have not had time to examine it yet.

Lahaina, Maui, March 7, 1909.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: There have been no deaths and no suspicious cases since February 25th.

Respectfully yours,
DR. GARVIN,
Per DUNN.

Hana Heard From.

Next in his file of correspondence Dr. Wood took up the following:

Hana, Maui, March 5, 1909.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the agents of the Board of Health of the district of Hana, Maui, consisting of Dr. R. J. McGittigan, K. S. Gjerdrum and F. Witrock, held February 21, it was decided to organize a local Health Board for the good of the district of Hana.


Dr. McGittigan was elected chairman and Hugh Howell was appointed secretary.

Much valuable work has been done already by the several agents above mentioned, individually, who received the unanimous support of the Hana Citizens' Sanitary Committee at a mass meeting held February 11, but, owing to the almost utter isolation of this district from the remainder of Maui, from its geographical position, lack of roads and infrequent steamer communication, it was deemed necessary, in order to carry on the work of sanitary reforms and of guarding the landings and roads, to act as an organized body with official recognition as such from the Board of Health in Honolulu.

Therefore, the undersigned hereby respectfully request of the Board of Health the following:

1. Official recognition as the Hana Health Board with full powers to act, to be governed of course by the existing regulations of the Board of Health.

2. Ratification of their acts already done, and under way, as follows: A—Establishment of stationary guards on all the roads at either end of the district and at other principal points inside, to prevent the influx of people or goods from the infected side of Maui. B—Patrol guards between principal points throughout the district to prevent indiscriminate traveling and congregation of individuals. C—Restriction of all travel through the district except by passes. This causes no hardship, as responsible persons in each small settlement have been authorized to issue such passes. D—Inspection of all freight that comes to any port of the district by sea. E—Thorough sanitation of all camps, dwellings, stables, etc., in the district. This work is under



SNEEZE

And sneeze again. Then keep on sneezing. Perhaps you think you can sneeze La Grippe out of you in this way? But the trouble is La Grippe isn't in your head alone. It's in your back, your blood, your nerves, your muscles; all through the body, everywhere. It doesn't take a doctor to let you know you have it. And it doesn't take a doctor to cure you, either.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the cure. It's a sure cure and a quick cure. It quiets your restlessness, controls your fever, stops your coughing, and drives La Grippe right out of the system. One dose relieves; a few doses cure.

In Large and Small Bottles.
A sure and pleasant way of getting rid of La Grippe, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

way now, and the expense is borne by the property owners and tenants. A committee has charge of it and works without pay. F—House to house inspection.

3. The payment of a portion of the expenses incurred in the above mentioned work by the Board of Health. We have a standing committee out gathering subscriptions in the district, and present results indicate that we can pay about one-third of the amount per month. We ask that the Board pay two-thirds. Enclosed please find statement of expenses for the month of February, amounting to \$690.00.

If, as we have reason to hope by your statement to Dr. McGittigan by telephone from Kahului, the Board of Health will assist us in defraying these expenses, please send us some blank Board of Health vouchers by return mail so that we can present our bills in proper shape.

We also request the appointment of Mr. Hugh Howell as an additional agent of the Board of Health.

We wish it distinctly understood that the above requests are not made with any idea of acting or with the desire of acting, in opposition to the Board of Health, in whom we have the utmost confidence, but that, solely on account of our isolated position, we deem it desirable to have the power of independent action.

Yours very respectfully,
The Hana Health Board
R. J. MCGITTIGAN, M.D.
K. S. GJERDRUM.
F. WITROCK.
Hugh Howell, Secretary.

Maui Sanitary Committee.

Next in order came the report of a meeting of the Maui Sanitary Committee. It is, in full, as follows:

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of Maui, held at the Custom House in Kahului, March 8th, the following members were present: Dr. Garvin, in the chair; D. C. Lindsay, S. M. Baldwin, Dr. Winslow, Dr. Weddick, C. B. Wells, H. P. Baldwin, W. J. Lowrie and J. L. W. Zumwalt.

The following resolutions were presented and passed:

Moved that we approve the resolutions passed by the Board of Health and proceed to carry them out to the best of our ability. Carried.

Moved that an executive committee of three be appointed by the chair to carry out the resolutions of the Board of Health. Carried.

According to the foregoing resolutions the following persons were appointed: H. P. Baldwin, W. J. Lowrie and C. B. Wells.

Moved that the question whether Mr. Wadsworth be allowed to take anything out of Kahului be left to Dr. Garvin.

Moved that a record of all the acts done by the executive committee be kept by the secretary of the Sanitary Committee. Carried.

The executive committee visited the grounds and decided where to put the rat-proof fence.

J. L. W. ZUMWALT,
Secretary.

Colonel Bird's Opinion.

Colonel Bird, chief of transport service, who passed through on the Gaelic from Manila, stated to Colonel Rubien that in his estimation Honolulu was doing herself a great injury by the quarantine. He said that in Manila, where there were five cases of plague to one here, there had been no commercial notice taken of the disease. A Manila paper of recent date states that on account of the plague in Honolulu no ships at Manila were loading for here.

Honolulu, H. I., March 10, 1909.

Report of cases of Bubonic Plague in Honolulu to week ending March 10, 1909:

	Cases	Deaths
Previously reported	65	56
Week ending March 10, 1909	0	0
Total number cases to date	65	56
In the hospital this date	0	0

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Executive Officer Board of Health.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Brand, whose marriage is announced in another column, will be agreeably surprised. The happy union is the result of an acquaintance begun in Eureka, California. The estimable young couple will have the hearty congratulations of many who have known them on the Pacific Coast and in this city.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

2. Hoop & Co. make a specialty of repairing and up-to-date and furnishing at their repair shop.

The steamship America Mars will probably get into port this afternoon, though her scheduled time is the 11th.

Several anonymous communications have been received at this office and are being awaiting the names of the writers.

Armstrong Smith again went into quarantine last night preparatory to continuing charge of his duties at the pesthouse.

The Canadian touched at Manoa Bay, Maui, to convey the Dickey family to Honolulu. The mail from Hawaii and Waiuku was sent overland to that place.

Louis Kenake, a postoffice employee, is threatened with a breakdown at his family from overwork, and has been compelled to take a long vacation from his duties.

The star is authority for the statement that Attorney A. S. Humphreys, backed by George D. Geat, will be a strong candidate for the Chief Justiceship of Hawaii.

Harry Flint, at one time postmaster on the Bennington and well known here, writes that he is on the way home. When he wrote he was on the Solace at Yokohama.

Chief James Hunt of the Honolulu Fire Department, who was suspended from duty, some days ago, has been restored to his office, and assumed his regular duties yesterday.

Word comes from Kaunakakai that work on the American Sugar Company's plantation is being pushed rapidly. A hundred men are employed grading, besides carpenters and mechanics.

The moving of 130 Orientals and Hawaiians from Iwilei to battery camp yesterday afternoon attracted much attention. Wagons, buses and carriages were utilized, and the parties made merry on the trips.

William Ester, charged with the murder of Toyo Jackson, appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning. As the principal witness, Cockett, was unable to be present, the case was postponed until Monday next.

The bed rock tunnel being run in the Iao valley, Maui, for the Wailuku Sugar Company has progressed 150 feet and a flow of twenty miner's inches has been developed. The tunnel will be carried for a quarter of a mile.

Chas. S. Desky writes from San Francisco that since his arrival there he has been very busy assembling the material of the Pacific Heights electric railway and power plant to be installed. The machinery, he says, will be shipped within a month.

Dr. A. B. Carter of Makao, on the other side of this island, is reported very sick. Dr. Wayson has obtained permission from the Board of Health to go to the sufferer, taking with him a trained nurse. Dr. Wayson leaves for the other side this morning.

The receipt of the following donations to the Chinese Relief Fund are gratefully acknowledged by Yim Quon, the treasurer: Chas. J. Fishel, \$15; Cal. Food Co., Ltd., \$50; C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., \$250; E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., \$100; W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., \$100; Ed. Hoffschlager & Co., Ltd., \$50; J. S. Walker, \$25. Total \$590.

C. H. Mann, who when an employee of the Hollister Drug Company, developed a penchant for pilfering from the store in which he spent most of his waking hours, will stay a year on the Circuit Court sentenced the drug-loving clerk to imprisonment at hard labor for that term and also to pay the costs of his conviction. Mann was convicted of larceny in the Police Court but sought to have his fate altered by an appeal to the higher tribunal.

PURE - BRED POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED FOWLS and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
enables us, that price considered
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of
American Watches.

Cased in . . .
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in
time keeping and lasting qualities
and that is why we are right in push-
ing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LINNAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the
steamer KINAU will sail from Hono-
lulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kauna-
kakai, Lahaina, Manoa Bay, Kihel,
Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lau-
phoehe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on
Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Satur-
days.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kaha-
lulu, Niihau, Hana, Manoa and Kipa-
hulu, Maui. Returning, touches at
above named ports, arriving at Hono-
lulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each
month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai,
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahai-
na, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, ar-
rives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to
make changes in the time of depart-
ure and arrival of its steamers WITH-
OUT NOTICE, and it will not be re-
sponsible for any consequences arising
therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings
to receive their freight; this Company
will not hold itself responsible for
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's
risk.

This Company will not be responsible
for Money or Valuables of passengers
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before embarking. Those fail-
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the
delivery of baggage or personal effects
of the passenger beyond the amount of
\$100.00, unless the value of the same
be declared, at or before the issue of
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are
forbidden to receive freight without de-
livering a shipping receipt therefor in
the form prescribed by the Company
and which may be seen by shippers up-
on application to the pursers of the
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is
shipped without such receipt, it will
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Ship "Challenger" will sail from
New York for Honolulu on or about

April 10, 1909.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha</

KAUAI IS MAD

Does Not Like Cooper's Visit.

Great Indignation at His Coming—The Question of Previous Quarantine.

Mr. Cooper's visit to Kauai seems to have raised a great deal of complaint there and here, of one kind and another, which the following letters attest:

Lihue, March 10, 1900.
C. B. Wood, M.D., President Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: It is my duty to let you know that the whole of Kauai's population is indignant about Attorney General Cooper's recent visit here, and requests through me that nobody be allowed to land here without having been quarantined for the proper length of time.

Respectfully yours,
C. WOLTERS.

Lihue, March 16, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: Your contemporary, the Star, has seen fit to publish an interview with Mr. Cooper after his return from this island.

As the statements therein are so absolutely false and misleading, I beg permission to use your estimable paper to dispel the illusion Mr. Cooper's assertions may have created in the minds of the public.

The Star says the Attorney General was received by the people of Kauai with open arms, a double team being in readiness to drive him from the landing, etc. Now, as a matter of fact, nobody on the island, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Coney, knew or believed Mr. Cooper would come, and the greatest indignation prevailed when it became known that the sheriff had allowed Mr. Cooper to land without even taking the trouble, or having the good sense, to consult his fellow-members of the local Board of Health before sending a carriage for his chief in the Police Department. I can assure you, Kauai people do not feel happy over such high-handed proceeding of a member of the Board of Health, which they feel all the more as this island has so scrupulously avoided to embarrass that body during its many trials.

I doubt not that other pens have already or will yet be used to condemn the action of the Board of Health, especially so as the members of that Board seem to have been so impressed with their own wrongdoing that they had to propose as an excuse of sending their august colleague—Board of Health business!

Has it been considered what it would mean to have the plague brought to this island? If Honolulu, unfortunately, cannot cope with that disease, what are we to do here with one medicinal man for every 2,000 or 3,000 people, should the plague break out here?

Yours truly,

"KAUAI."

The writer of the above-given letter sends us his name therewith, as a guarantee of good faith. It is that of one of the responsible citizens of Kauai.

The following letter touches another phase of Mr. Cooper's visit:

Honolulu, March 9, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: Your interview with H. E. Cooper makes that gentleman say that all but 1,200 acres of the land of the McBryde plantation—which he seems to have been inspecting while away on Board of Health business—is held in fee simple. According to Allan Herbert's Forestry report, made, I think, after the President's land order was issued, there are 4,000 acres of Government land in the district of McBryde, held a rental of \$330 per year until 1909. How, then, can all but 1,200 acres be held in fee simple? What I want to ask of the Advertiser is whether the Government can have made any secret transfer of the greater part of the 4,000-acre tract since McKinley interfered?

HOKU.

[Certainly not. Were such a thing possible the transfer would be good for nothing. Mr. Cooper, who was reported accurately, probably slipped a cog of recollection.—Editor.]

Evidently the writer of the following communication had not seen the statement in the local press that Mr. Cooper's departure for Kauai was not preceded by either personal quarantine or fumigation:

Lihue, March 10, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: Please inform your many readers here whether the time of quarantining the Attorney General was shortened to let him catch the first steamer to Kauai? If so, we want to kick and kick hard. At last news from your city, Mr. Cooper was attending meetings of the Board of Health, and as we figure it if he went into camp just after he was heard from at the meetings he could not have spent more than six or seven days in quarantine anyhow. Please investigate. If some people are detained full time and others allowed to travel after a short detention or none at all, we want to know about it and set up a shotgun quarantine.

None of us know why Cooper came, anyhow. He was not needed or wanted, and his Board of Health business was a blind. He spent most of his time inspecting plantations. Whether he got any letters in favor of making him Governor I do not know, but judging from the indignation his coming caused I guess he didn't.

SYREX.

Alsatian Burdens Eased.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Reichstag today, by a large majority, passed the third reading of Herr Winterer's motion to repeal the so-called "dictator-

ship paragraph" in force in Alsace-Lorraine. The Reichstag also passed the second reading of the motion of Herr Knoke, an Alsatian member, introducing direct voting in the elections for the Provincial Committee of Alsace-Lorraine.

Cannot Save the Ships.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

All chance of saving any of the Spanish armored cruisers sunk off Santiago, Cuba, has gone. Word has reached the Navy Department that the Cristobal Colon, which was pushed on the beach by the cruiser New York, after the battle with Cervera's command, has slid into deep water.

The Department long ago gave up the idea of saving the Colon. Private persons have been writing to the Secretary of the Navy for permission to raise the vessel, but as they could not meet the Department's requirements, or imposed impossible conditions, favorable action on their requests has not been taken.

THE KAISER'S PLAY.

It is Received With Hisses and He Leaves His Box.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The first presentation of "Der Isenbahn" (The Iron Tooth) at the Royal Theater, was a notable event, socially and artistically. All the tickets had been sold nine days ago, and the house was packed.

Emperor William appeared during the second act and sat almost unobserved and quite alone in the royal orchestra box, screened by the drapery from observation.

After the first act there was complete silence. After the second and third there was rather vigorous applause, but from the parquet, where the critics and literary people sat, and from the second and third galleries, there came a piercing storm of hisses.

The Emperor, whose collaboration with Captain Lauf in the play is well known, was high displeased. Captain Lauf took a cup of tea with him Majesty after the third act, having twice answered calls from the boxes and elsewhere, and having come before the curtain as pale as a ghost. Then he, with the Emperor, left the theater, which caused a sensation.

Neither the Emperor nor the Imperial Princes attended, quite contrary to the previous arrangement.

The public verdict of the play is that it is verbose, although containing fine dramatic passages, and too palpably glorifies the Hohenzollern hero, who put down the Berlin rebellion in 1848.

The acting was excellent throughout, especially that of Herr Matkowski as Frederick of Hohenzollern and of Fraulein Poppe.

SON OF HAMILTON.

His Burial Place Discovered at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from San Jose states that the Historical Society of Wisconsin is making a search for the spot in California where William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, lies buried. The dispatch states the supposition that the remains are interred in some unknown spot on a ranch in Tehama county.

The Bee tonight, however, reveals the burial place of the son of the great statesman as the City Cemetery of Sacramento.

Alexander Hamilton, it will be remembered, met his death in a duel with Aaron Burr. Young William Stephen Hamilton then challenged Burr to a duel, but the latter declined because of his extreme youth. Hamilton was of an adventurous spirit and came to California. He died in Sacramento of the cholera on August 7, 1850. The monument over his grave bears a bronze medallion of his distinguished father, donated by the citizens of Quincy, Mass. This monument is inscribed:

"William Stephen Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, born August 4, 1787; died August 7, 1850."

Members of the Hamilton family recently sent for the medallion, which was cast many years ago, and returned it after having obtained copies of it for preservation.

A LONG FELT WANT.

It is Supplied in Honolulu at Last.

It is hard always to be pleasant. Good-natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason you would not be surprised. Ever have itching piles?

Not sick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content.

Nothing will annoy you so. The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear, harder to get relief. Keeps you awake nights.

Spells your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want? It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure itching piles.

Eczema or any itching of the skin. Here is proof of it in the testimony of

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that for a long time. I tried everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

THE CABINET

Finances of the Interior Department.

One Third of Amount Needed to be Recommended -- Minister Young's View.

The Cabinet met Saturday morning. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young and Damon. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Dole brought up the matter of the appointment of a circuit judge to act during the temporary absence of Judge Stanley on account of illness. It was determined that the commission issue at once.

The application for a charter by the Bow Wong Progressive Association was, after discussion, referred to the Attorney-General.

The Cabinet took up consideration of items in the Interior Department, under the new appropriation bill, which occupied the remainder of the session.

Later in the day Minister Alexander Young was seen in regard to the appropriations required for his department. It is exceedingly unfortunate,

said Mr. Young, for both the Executive and the people of Honolulu that we are deprived of legislative action at this time when so much is pressing the country for attention. The Executive, as no doubt the Council of State, shrink from appropriating such enormous sums of money as will be required in the near future for public works.

There are two things which are at present very much needed. One is the extension of the north end of the harbor, as proposed by the Executive to the Washington Government; the other is the construction of a dock surrounded by a sufficient area of land to answer for discharging and storing lumber. Such a place could be found lying between the marine railway and the large quarantine dock just built. It is thought it would be comparatively easy to dredge there reaching as far inland as the Ala Moana road. There is a large unoccupied area of the Bishop estate mauka of the Ala Moana road that would answer well for the storage of lumber.

However, continued Minister Young, the Executive does not feel itself warranted in asking for such large sums of money as will be required to carry out the improvements and extensions of streets as have been projected by the department. A sum of money of probably one third of what has been asked will likely be recommended. The Executive, however, will follow as liberal a policy in appropriations as is safe until the legislature meets. There is a large amount of road work to be accomplished under the new plans, which means the building and reconstruction of some fifty or sixty miles of roads reaching from the five-mile hill at Halawa to Waiwae. At least one million dollars will be needed for this as planned. This of course will include new steel bridges where necessary and cheaper stone bridges where practical. Stone bridges are recommended wherever steel is not to be used; no more wooden bridges should be built.

With the reduced appropriation which is to be made Minister Young will do the most that can be accomplished. First, said he, King street will be widened to sixty feet and put in first class order from Nuuanu bridge to the Tramways stable. Secondly, there is Queen street; here a thorough job must be done from the Nuuanu bridge to the east end. That section of Queen street from Fort to the Nuuanu bridge is in a very bad condition; some parts of it need grading to the official level with new bottom and top construction of the heaviest kind. Heavy traffic demands this and it must be done. Had the legislature been a possibility, bituminizing of all of Queen street would have been recommended. This improvement would probably have been carried as far as Punchbowl street.

In street extension Beretania should be carried to the junction with King street; the street should also be widened as laid out in the survey. All the harbor front between the streets proper and the wharves should be kept in perfect order in the meantime. Allen street should be completed as well as Ala Moana street which joins the former and runs through Kakaako, past the new iron works, along the waterfront. The latter street should be heavily macadamized suitable for any kind of traffic.

The building of good streets in this part of town is only providing for the future. The probability is that many large warehouses will soon be erected along Ala Moana street. South street from King to Ala Moana should be made in a similar manner and will offer excellent opportunities to reach warehouses all through that section to meet the growing commerce of the city. This district though well suited for warehouses and manufacturing purposes is not so well adapted for residences.

After this, concluded Minister Young, I should recommend that the remaining money of the appropriation be used to put other important streets, required to carry heavy traffic, in as good order as possible. In the meantime the department could be taking as good care as funds would allow of all other streets until such time as Hawaii may have a legislature.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED. My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair

Produced by

CUTICURA SOAP

Pure and sweet and free from every bluish stain, the skin, scalp, and hair cleansed, purified, and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP, because it removes the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the PORES. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP, at ONE PRICE—namely 25 CENTS—the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR EVERY HUMOR SPEEDY CURE

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of eruptions and scales, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, to soothe itching and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of CUTICURA REMEDY, to cool the blood, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing and disgusting skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price: THE SOAP, 25 CENTS; THE OINTMENT, 50 CENTS; THE REMEDY, 50 CENTS. How to Have Beautiful Skin, Hands, and Hair, Free.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO. —LIMITED—

General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles

Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty. Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

Columbia AND Rambler

BICYCLES are due on the Australia this week. Over 150 will come if our orders are all shipped. We will tell you all about them when the steamer gets in. Columbia and Rambler occupy the top round of the bicycle ladder. You want the best, we have the best.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Bike Department, next to Bulletin Office.

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PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure all kinds of complaints. Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 6d, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 9.
Am. sch. Ruby A. Cassius, Watson, from San Francisco, February 10; 300 tons general merchandise consigned to C. H. Greenwood.
Rmr. J. A. Cummings, Seattle, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, March 10.
Smr. Kinau, Fremont, from Kanae ports.
Smr. Claudine, McAllister, from Maui.
Br. bk. Helen Denny, Mahon, 61 days from Newcastle.

Sunday, March 11.
Smr. J. A. Cummings, Seattle, from Oahu ports.
Smr. Ada, —, from Molokai.
Smr. Nihau, Thompson, from Kanae and Nihau.
Smr. Manna Loa, Simerson, from Kanae.
Smr. Novas, Wynan, from Kanae.

Monday, March 12.
Am. sch. yacht Rover, Fuhlan, 32 days from Samoa.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 9.
Br. bark Derwickshire, Blanche, for the Sound.
Nor. bark Solveig, for the Sound in ballast.
Smr. Upolu, Henningsen, for Hawaii ports.

Saturday, March 10.
Am. sp. Lucille, Wichberg, for San Francisco with sugar.
Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, for San Francisco with sugar.
Smr. Maui, Bennett, for Hawaii and Maui ports.
Smr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kanae.
Smr. Kaula, —, for Hawaii.

NOTES.

The Nihau, from Makawell, brought 5,900 sacks K. S. M. sugar, 400 sheep, 93 hides and 21 packages of sundries.
A little schooner from Tahiti is at Waimea, Kanae, where she arrived last week. She is bound here with a load of copra and curios.

On account of the heavy swell and wind outside the inter-island steamers Makee and Claudine anchored in the stream last night instead of going outside.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder, Jackson, sailed from San Francisco for Hilo, February 27, and the schooner Robert R. Hind, from Port Ludlow for Hilo, the same day.

The steamer Centennial for San Francisco left Kahului on the 3rd instant. At Kihel she will load 1200 tons of sugar. This will be the first sugar shipment from Kihel.

The McNear was unloading a cargo of coal at Lahaina, and the Planter a general cargo at Kanae last week. The C. D. Bryant left Lahaina March 3 for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar.

The following vessels were in Kahului harbor March 9th: The Hawaiian bark Nuuanu, bkt. Dora Blumh, Br. sp. Antiope, schr. Novelty, schr. Helen Kimball, and four masted barkentine Chehalis.

The Mauna Loa, from Kanae, brought 3,000 bags McBryde and 7,321 bags K. P. sugar. When she left Kanae the Edward May had 12,000 bags of sugar. The following sugar was left on Kanae: M. A. K., 21,000; G. & R., 7,000; K. S. Co., 17,000; M. S. Co., 20,000; L. P., 15,000, and L. P. H. M., 10,000 bags.

The schooner Transit, Jorgensen, 19 days from Honolulu arrived in San Francisco, February 27. The Australia arrived in San Francisco, February 27, 6 days, nine hours from Honolulu. The British ship Adderly arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu, February 27. The Nippon Maru arrived at Yokohama, February 28.

The Kinau Back.

The steamer Kinau from San Francisco via Maui ports was welcomed on her arrival here Saturday by many toots of steam whistles. She comes back in good condition after her long voyage to the coast. She had very good weather on both the trips to and from the coast with the exception of one day on the return trip when she encountered quite a storm, losing one boat and being compelled to leave for a long time. Had it not been for this storm the Wilder steamer would have made a remarkable fast trip for a steamer of her size; as it was she made it in a little more than nine days and a half. Captain Freeman and Purser Davis speak very enthusiastically of the voyage. They and all the crew enjoyed their visit to San Francisco very much. The Kinau will be put on the Hawaii run again leaving some time the first part of this week.

Notice to Shippers.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the hydrographic office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

MARRIED.

BRAND-DICKEY—March 11, 1900, in Honolulu, Harry Brand and Miss Emma J. Dickey, Rev. John C. Hay, pastor of the Christian Church, officiating. (San Francisco papers please copy.)

DIED.

METCALF—In this city, March 8, 1900, Frank Metcalf, a native of Honolulu, aged 46 years.

NO CASES YESTERDAY.

(Continued from page 3.)

offer of the reward, incidents in that medical case which under the law to report all contagious diseases or sickness of a suspicious nature.

Wants to Install the Pan System.

A gentleman representing a San Francisco firm asked leave to address the Board on the subject of the pan system for closets and the removal of night soil. He said that he had had the contract for this business at the Presidio in San Francisco while 19,000 soldiers were camped there. The system was proven a successful one and he was in hopes that the Honolulu Board of Health might see fit to try the pan system for closets in this city and elsewhere in the islands where the sewer system would not extend. No action was taken in the matter.

The Travel Question.

Dr. Wood: "I should like very much to have an expression of public opinion concerning to what extent we can go to relieve the merchants during the present situation. The previous actions of the Board have been in the right direction, we have had to act apparently in an arbitrary manner in many instances, but subsequent events prove us right. Now we have a very difficult proposition before us and it is impossible to act without viewing the subject thoroughly from all standpoints."

"I have been constantly asked the question by numerous people as to when the quarantine in Honolulu was going to be raised and how long it would be before people could travel on this island and from one island to the other. This question, it seems to me, must now be considered. If we are going to modify the quarantine regulations in relation to travel we have to determine to what degree this is to be done. Whether it is safe to allow it entirely without any previous quarantining; whether to permit it only partially, allowing cabin passengers alone to travel; or whether we will confine the issuing of traveling permits to persons whose going is absolutely necessary."

"If we make it the rule that only where necessity exists can persons go from place to place, we will be confronted with the difficulty of deciding just what constitutes the necessity. We know by previous experience that when an individual is granted the privilege of traveling on the necessity in his case, we are immediately flooded by applications from a hundred indignant people wanting to know why they cannot travel too; their business is every bit as important as the other fellow's, etc. If I grant a permit to a man to go down the railroad line on urgent business, all the telephones on the road will be ringing me up wanting to know why and wherefore. If we absolutely refuse to let anybody travel, all trouble ceases, nobody will apply for permits after the first few have been denied. One reason why I think a public expression of opinion through the newspapers would help us, is that we would get a better idea of the various necessities of traveling and would be better prepared to act in the matter."

Cooper: "Each person who expressed his opinion would be actuated by his own individual necessity and it would come back to the Board of Health to decide after all. The Board must act free of any outside opinion. If the matter of raising the quarantine in Honolulu were put to vote among the people of the city I have no doubt but what it would be raised tomorrow. It is for the Board to decide and a very great responsibility rests with the Board. I believe in carrying out this campaign against the plague on a scientific basis, that is the only way we can handle it. It is a question of safety to the public or not safety. Our situation has been unique; we have quarantined Honolulu against all the islands. To decide when that quarantine is to be raised is a question that is most difficult and trying."

Dr. Wood: "We have had sixty-six cases of plague, some of these would have undoubtedly come under the head of 'cabin passengers.' Because a man is a cabin passenger does not make him immune. The general run of cabin passengers live in clean, sanitary homes and wear shoes, but even such as these are numbered among the plague cases and nothing prevents any one from buying a first class passage if he has the money. As long as the plague exists in Honolulu and people are permitted to leave the city for the other islands, so long is there danger of carrying the plague to the other islands. If promiscuous travel is allowed it won't take a month for the plague to be in every town in the Hawaiian group. I am going back to my original principles and beliefs and I am convinced that rats are the greatest means of spreading the disease. We can make charts of the progress of the epidemic among humans, but we cannot keep track of the rodents; nobody knows where they move to."

Cooper: "Would it not be advisable to allow those persons to travel who do not live within a certain radius of infected places?"

Dr. Wood: "If we were handling lumber and knew it would remain where it was put, everything would be all right, but with human beings we have to have guards to look after them."

Travelers to be Inoculated.

Dr. Day: "There is one thing, Mr. President, that all of us have overlooked in this matter of travel between Honolulu and other points during the present conditions. It is the solution of the whole question, and that is: protective inoculations."

"The statistics from India show that this protective inoculation is an absolute safeguard from plague infection. It is recognized by the authorities there as such and people once inoculated in India during plague epidemics are allowed to go wherever they want to without restriction of any kind. Through the courtesy of Surgeon General Wyman we have some three thousand inoculations on hand at the present time. In justice to science and the situation here, I think that we should

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., March 12, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK	PRICE	NAME OF STOCK	PRICE
Am. Sugar	100.00	Am. Tobacco	100.00
Am. Cotton	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00
Am. Rice	100.00	Am. Flour	100.00
Am. Beans	100.00	Am. Coffee	100.00
Am. Tea	100.00	Am. Sugar	100.00
Am. Tobacco	100.00	Am. Oil	100.00